JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
B. SMYTH & CO. LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,910—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | 1900. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * CLYDE | 4099 | E. Street | 14th April, |
| M.L. CHINA | 7899 | T. S. Angus | 21st " |
| * CARTHAGE | 5198 | J. R. London | 28th " |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 5th May. |
| * ORIENTAL | 5294 | J. F. Jephson | 12th " |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | N. H. Gordon | 19th " |
| * CARTHAGE | 5198 | J. R. London | 26th " |
| M.L. SOBRAON | 7310 | L. M. Wibmer | 2nd June. |
| * EGYPT | 7912 | G. Langbourne | 9th " |
| M.L. ORIENTAL | 5254 | J. F. Jephson | 16th " |
| * CARTHAGE | 5198 | J. R. London | 23rd " |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7913 | G. Langborne | 30th " |

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| * AMPHITRITE | C. Costanzo | 3,320 | 15th April, 1900. |
| IMPERATOR | G. Klausberger | 4,140 | 1st May, 1900. |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Nicolich | 4,213 | 1st June 1900. |

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600. | Rs. 325. | Rs. 156. |

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| * FRANZ FERDINAND | G. Morovich | 6,044 | 20th April, 1900, |
| MARIA VALERIE | A. Fellner | 4,255 | 15th May, 1900, |
| SILESIA | G. Verona | 5,195 | 15th June, 1900, |

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Available for 6 months | Rs. 960, | Rs. 575, |
| Available for 12 months | " 1,060. | " 635. |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Steamer | | | 25th May, 1900. |

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd April 1900

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

### THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.
LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be learned on application.
DRAFTS ISSUED CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in all parts of the World, granted for the use of Travellers.
BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased and supplied.
DIVIDENDS, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency transacted.
HAND BOOK of information free on application.
BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 13th April, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 12th April, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "INDIA," 4,074 tons, on or about 14th April.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 26th April.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 14th April.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 11th April, 1900.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SYDNEY | 4,232 | Aubert | 12th April, 1900. |
| YARRA | 4,255 | X | 10th May, 1900. |
| OCEANIEN | 4,219 | Schmitz | 7th June, 1900. |

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 2nd May, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

### EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.
Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at
6 annas per pound.
Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of
3 annas per pound.
For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

### HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch. Full particulars of which will be furnished on application.
CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

### INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of
Rs. 2 per cubic foot,
Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.
Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.
BOMBAY: MARKUR'S BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

## CLARETS

SHIPPED BY

### P. DUBOIS & CO., BORDEAUX.

THE Wines offered by this Company are of guaranteed excellence. They are chosen with an especial view to their use in this Country and are consequently to be relied on as sound and genuine Wines.

| | | Ordinary Rates. Qts. Rs. a. | Ordinary Rates. Pts. Rs. a. | Special Cash Rates. Qts. Rs. a. | Special Cash Rates. Pts. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COTES ST. EULALIE | Per doz. | 11 2 | 6 2 | 10 0 | 5 8 |
| ST. JULIEN MEDOC, "fine flavour and body, in great demand" | " | 13 0 | 7 0 | 11 8 | 6 4 |
| BORDEAUX, "a favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux" | " | 13 0 | 7 0 | 11 8 | 6 4 |
| PETIT MEDOC, "possesses body, with pleasing flavour" | " | 15 12 | 8 6 | 14 0 | 7 8 |
| SUPERIOR MEDOC, "full-bodied, of high character and flavour" | " | 19 0 | 10 0 | 17 0 | 9 0 |
| CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour" | " | 27 0 | 14 8 | 24 0 | 13 0 |
| GRAVES (White Bordeaux) | " | 21 4 | 13 0 | 19 0 | 11 8 |
| CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet" | " | 34 8 | 20 0 | 31 0 | 18 0 |
| CHATEAU MARGAUX, "exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet" | " | 42 8 | 23 8 | 38 0 | 21 0 |

### CLARET IN WOOD.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

### TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

## INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

### McDOWELL & Co., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.
Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.
MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.
If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.
BOMBAY, MARKUR'S BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort.
KARACHI, Bunder Road.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

### NEW TEAS.

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.

THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY,
OLD AGENTS.

## WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIMEKEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.
Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

### METAL.—

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch | 15 | 8 |
| MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch | 23 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Cunpaign Watch PERFECTION | 35 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong | 35 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior | 55 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured | 32 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch | 24 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch | 45 | 0 |

### SILVER.—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case | 45 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case | 50 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case | 55 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch | 60 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case | 65 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Compaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case | 70 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face | 70 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case. | 75 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case | 80 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made | 95 | 0 |
| MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case | 100 | 0 |
| MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case | 115 | 0 |
| MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case | 125 | 0 |

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

### MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.
They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

### FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY,

HEAD OFFICE.
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.
NEW AGENTS WANTED.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

### THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

| MONTHLY PREMIUM. |
|---|
| At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0 |
| At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0 |
| At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0 |
| At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0 |
| At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0 |
| At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0 |

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

*The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.*

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

### DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

| | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE Per lb. | 2 0 0 | ORANGE PEKOE Per lb. | 1 0 |
| ROSE ORANGE PEKOE " | 1 12 0 | PEKOE " | 0 14 |
| GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE " | 1 8 0 | PEKOE SOUCHONG " | 0 13 |
| FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE " | 1 4 0 | SOUCHONG " | 0 10 |

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO. Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
23, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

## AN EVENING CONCERT

WILL BE GIVEN BY

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL UNION,

in aid of the above fund at the

NOVELTY THEATRE

ON TUESDAY, 24TH INSTANT, AT 9 P. M.

A very attractive programme has been arranged.

PRICE OF ADMISSION.

| | |
|---|---|
| ORCHESTRA STALLS | Rs. 3 |
| STALLS | " 2 |
| DRESS CIRCLE (Front Row) | " 3 |
| DRESS CIRCLE | " 2 |
| Other parts of the House | " 1 |

Tickets to be had from the 13th inst., at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., & from Messrs. C. M. CURSETJEE Cumballa Hill.

NESSERWANJEE SORABJEE JAMSETJEE,
Tardeo Road.

DADABHOY MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Fort.

N. S. JAMSETJEE.
Honorary Secretary.

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CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "SYDNEY," from COLOMBO, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo in the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 10. All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 11th April, 1900

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COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

IT is hereby announced that the Undersigned is APPOINTED the Local Secretary for the Pitman's Metropolitan School of London whose annual COMMERCIAL EXAMS. will be held in December, 1900, which will be on the standard of the 1st Class Certificates of the Society of Arts, and which are OPEN to all.

For full particulars apply to

SHAPOORJEE B. BILLIMORIA,
10, Church Gate Street, Fort.

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TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 19th April, 1900, for the work of CONSTRUCTING additional quarters for PRIVATE NURSES, &c., in the Compound of the St. George's Hospital, Bombay. The value of the work is about Rs. 41,000.

Further particulars will be obtained at the office of the Undersigned.

K. G. DESAI, L.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 10th April, 1900.

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SCRAP BRASS AND COPPER.

THE AGENT is papared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P. M., (Gun Fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1900, for the purchase of:—

Axle brasses (A-c-R).....Ts. 2-11 Cwts
Brass Scrap, Ts. 1 17-10; Brass TUBES..... " 2-0 "
Brass Assorted..... " 10-0 "

Copper Scrap Ts. 2 (Assorted) which can be seen on application to the Undersigned at General Stores, Parel.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 100 must accompany each Tender Form as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Company having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier prior to delivery.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th April, 1900.

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THE WESTERN INDIA TYPEWRITING COMPANY.

CARLISLE CHAMBERS.

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

WITH A VIEW to meet the increasing demand of Typists and Shorthand Writers in the Government Offices, Law Courts and various other Offices, and with a further view to widespread in this country the benefits these time saving arts actually confer, A SCHOOL OF TYPEWRITING AND SHORTHAND will be OPENED by the above Company in the spacious Offices they have secured, on and from the 1st day of May, 1900.

TYPEWRITING ON VARIOUS MACHINES taught by Experts within one month for a moderate fixed sum. Perfect efficiency guaranteed.

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND taught by Experts on reasonable terms within 3 months.

STUDENTS after their course is finished, will be recommended for EMPLOYMENT.

COPYING WORK of all kinds done on special terms.

We have retained a Special Staff of Expert Typists for this purpose. Work done very neatly and promptly.

LEGAL matters, such as Briefs for Counsel, conveyancing and engrossments will be readily attended to by experts having experience in the legal line.

CIRCULARS addressed and despatched by contract. Terms on application. TYPEWRITERS AND ACCESSORIES supplied and repairs promptly executed. Our representative will call at any address on receipt of orders.

APPLY: TO THE MANAGER,
The WESTERN INDIA TYPEWRITING Co.
No. 57, Esplanade Road, First Floor.

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THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS Co., LIMITED.

ધી નીલ ઈસ્ટ ઈંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 125 per Share—(free of Income Tax), is declared for the year ending 30th September, 1899, payable to the Registered Shareholders at the Registered Office of this Company, No. 3, Tamarind, Lane, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 12th April, 1900, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M., on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કું°,
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA AND Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th April 1900.

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WINES, &c.,

KENNETH MACKENZIE & Co's., PORTS.
KENNETH MACKENZIE & Co's., SHERRIES.
SLATER'S OLD HOLLANDS.
BURKE'S * * * IRISH WHISKY.
BURKE'S SLOE GIN.
COCKBURN'S CHERRY WHISKY.
NORMANDIN & CIE'S BRANDIES.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

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GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.

Proprietor—F. PELITI.

The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.

NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK, Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.

The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

TERMS

FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

| NEW & EAST BLOCK. | WEST BLOCK. | MAYO BLOCK. |
|---|---|---|
| Each suite consisting of bed-room, dress-room & bath-room per diem Rs. 7. | Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one person per diem Rs. 8. Ditto by two persons, per diem Rs. 13. | Specially Recommended for Families. Each suite consisting of large sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one or two persons, per diem Rs. 16. |

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

F. PELITI,
10-11, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

# SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PEG MEASURES.—Reversible. Full "Peg" one side, half "peg" the other. Britannia Metal, Rs. 5-8. Electro-plate on Nickel Silver, gilt inside, Rs. 9-8. Sterling Silver, gilt inside in leather covered, velvet lined cases, Rs. 23-8.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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FOR SALE to the highest bidder (to be labelled as if his own) 20,000 lbs., of the TEA to be produced, in this years' CROPS) by the very finest garden in the Kangra Valley. Very early applications imperative, because this years' Crops will be superlative. Address No. "21," care of this Paper.

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SIX for Rs. 24-0.—Gent's Soft-Fronted Shirts, in the Best Oxford Gauze Matte, made to special order in White, Pink, Pale Blue, Heliotrope and Green ASQUITH and LORD, Shirt Specialists, Apollo Street.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

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TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

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TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

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"A GOOD NAME AT HOME is a Tower of Strength Abroad." This truth has been perfectly verified by the history of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS which effected their first cures in Bombay and India, where they are made and where they still have the largest sale. They are universally recognised as the best remedies for Malarious, Bilious, and Influenza fevers and mild forms of Plague. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills, and Batliwalla & Co's. Cholera are sold every where at Re. 1 per bottle, less trade discount, Sole Manufacturer, Dr. BATLIWALLA, Warli, Dadar and Bombay.

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up-to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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FANCY FETE.—Arrival of LORD and LADY NORTHCOTE, the Governor speaking. FANCY STALLS GROUP.—Views of Races with Grandstand and Yacht Club Races, now on view at Messrs. RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Royal Photographic Salon. By appointment to H. I. M., the Queen Empress of India.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Waisers Charged extra.

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| Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem | 25 |
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| | Gold. Rs. | Silver Rs. | Steel & Nickel. Rs. |
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| With Turnpin Side | 60 | 28 | 16 |
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Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

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NOTICE.

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*TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION.*

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PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1900 contains much new and valuable information brought up-to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up-to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

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WANTED

A GOOD CLERK for the Office of the Executive Engineer Nasik, on the Famine Establishment. He must have a fair knowledge of English, and write a good legible hand. Salary Rs. 30 PER MENSEM, and usual travelling allowance while away from headquarters.

Applications accompanied by Copies of Testimonials, should reach the Executive Engineer before the 20th instant.

Sd. W. L. CAMERON,
Executive Engineer, Nasik District.

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THE PROPERTY OF JEEJEEBHOY FRAMJI PETIT, ESQ.

1 English-built light VICTORIA, built to order by W. C. Windover, London, with Bicycle wheels, in thorough good order, complete.
1 English-built VICTORIA, by C. S. Windover, and Co., with rubber, tyre wheels, in good order, complete.
1 English-built STANHOPE, with removable hood, by E Kesterton, London, with rubber, tyre wheels complete.
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For particulars, apply to

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FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

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One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style car furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

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A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road Apply.

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THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

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BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club

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RESERVE FUND...— " 1,00,000.

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9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
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The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

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Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1900.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£500,000
RESERVE FUND .....£310,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
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Manager.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

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| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yens | 24,000,000 |
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Manager.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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| Paid up Capital | $ 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | $ 115,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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G. R. NOBLE, Esq., 14 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBORN, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

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Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL .....£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay. | Singapore. | Hankow. |
| Calcutta. | Bangkok. | Foochow. |
| Rangoon. | Kwala Lumpor. | Manila. |
| Colombo. | Batavia. | Yokohama. |
| Penang. | Sourabaya. | Kobe. |
| Thaiping. | Hongkong. | Tientsin. |
| Deli (Sumatra). | Shanghai. | |

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODARMAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

# INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR

## STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

POLICYHOLDERS SECURITY

NEARLY .....£ 9,000,000 Stg.

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.

£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

| Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only. | | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occure sooner. | | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occure sooner. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age next Birthday. | Monthly premium. | Age next Birthday. | Monthly premium. | Age next Birthday. | Monthly premium |
| | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. |
| 25 | 11 8 0 | 25 | 15 7 0 | 25 | 18 13 0 |
| 30 | 12 12 0 | 30 | 18 6 0 | 30 | 19 9 0 |
| 35 | 14 3 0 | 35 | 22 13 0 | 35 | 19 1 0 |
| 40 | 18 1 0 | 40 | 30 1 0 | 40 | 23 10 0 |

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

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L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee.

Francs 101,000,000 or about £4,000,000.

WE the Undersigned have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of the L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS

should send for the

COMPANY'S PROSPECTUS

issued as at 1st January 1900.

REVISED AND REDUCED RATES

AND

Every Concession Possible in Life Assurance.

THE FUNDS EXCEED

RS. 1,50,00,000.

Claims Paid Over

NINETY-FIVE LAKHS

since the Company was Established in 1874.

The Expenses of Management being Exceptionally Low, the "Oriental" is in a position to grant POLICIES with Special Benefits.

LOWEST SAFE RATES.
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROW

## NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

THE VARIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld., will be CLOSED on GOOD FRIDAY. (Dispensaries are OPEN as usual).

WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

NOTICE is hereby given that MY WIFE, CHRISTINA ZAMBELLI, being no longer under my PROTECTION, I shall not hold myself responsible for any DEBT incurred by her.

F. ZAMBELLI.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
### NOTICE.
### SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN FOR NERAL, KHANDALA AND LONAULI.

A SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN for NERAL, KHANDALA and LONAULI, will leave VICTORIA TERMINUS on THURSDAY, the 12th April, and a RETURN EXPRESS TRAIN will LEAVE LONAULI for Victoria Terminus on TUESDAY, the 17th April, 1900, as under :—

| ON THURSDAY. | | | ON TUESDAY. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Victoria Ter. minus | | D. 15 25 | Lonauli | | D. 7 15 |
| Neral | | A. 16 39 | Khandala | | A. 7 24 |
| Do. | | D. 16 44 | Do. | | D. 7 27 |
| Khandala | | A. 18 16 | Neral | | A. 8 56 |
| Do. | | D. 18 19 | Do. | | D. 8 55 |
| Lonauli | | A. 18 31 | V. T. Bombay | | A. 10 10 |

Passengers and luggage will be booked at Ordinary Fares and Rates.

Intending Passengers should Register their Seats at the Victoria Terminus in due time.

The Load of the Ordinary Poona Passenger (2-30) on that date will probably be limited and inconvenience will be avoided if these Special Trains are made use of.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 10th of April, 1900.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
### TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF STORES NOT FURTHER REQUIRED.

CONSISTING OF, IRON WATER PIPES, STEEL AXLES, GIRDERS, BOLTS, NUTS, RIVETS, COACH SCREWS, POINTS AND CROSSINGS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun Fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of April, 1900, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Undersigned.

TENDERS.—(a) These must be made on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender Form as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failue in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Company having to prove anything by the transaction.

(b) The material must be removed at once.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the Highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 5th April, 1900.

### SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
### NOTICE.

ON and after the 15th April, 1900, TRAINS will LEAVE the PRINCIPAL STATIONS at the following times :—

| READ FROM THE TOP. Mail 1, 2, 3 Class. | Mixed 3rd Class. | Mixed 3rd Class. | STATIONS. | READ FROM THE BOTTOM. Mail 1, 2, 3 Class. | Mixed 3rd Class. | Mixed 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29 30 | 7 40 | 22 25 | D Poona ....A | 5 0 | 20 25 | 19 25 |
| 1 28 | 14 25 | 5 30 | D Wathur ....D | 0 32 | 14 20 | 4 5 |
| 6 50 | 21 20 | 12 21A | D Miraj ....D | 18 57 | 7 0 | 19 50 |
| 11 55 | 4 0 | | D Belgaum ....D | 13 58 | 0 50 | |
| 16 44 | 10 2 | | D Dharwar....D | 8 54 | 18 31 | |
| Mixed Mail. | | | | Mixed Mail. | | |
| 17 55 | 7 20 | | D Hubli ....D | 7 55 | 17 25 | |
| 13 45 | 7 12 | | A Bangalore .D | 11 27 | 19 48 | |

| Mail 1, 2, 3 Class. | Mixed 3rd Class. | STATIONS. | Mail 1, 2, 3 Class. | Mixed 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13 55 | 7 5 | D Guntakal A | 6 0 | 17 45 |
| 22 28 | 14 51 | D Dharmavaram ....D | 2 34 | 13 25 |
| 5 30 | 21 27 | A Bangalore .D | 19 39 | 5 32 |
| | 1, 2, 3 Class | | | 1, 2, 3 Class. |
| 7 39 | 22 25 | D Do. ....A | 18 46 | 5 7 |
| 13 56 | 6 25 | A Mysore....D | 11 55 | 20 46 |
| Mixed Mail. | | | Mixed Mail | |
| 16 43 | 7 0 | D Do. ....A | 11 17 | 20 27 |
| 17 45 | 8 2 | A Nanjangud.D | 9 45 | 18 55 |

| Mixed Mail 1, 2, 3 Class. | Mixed 3rd Class. | STATIONS. | Mixed Mail 1, 2, 3 Class. | Mixed 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18 0 | 7 35 | D Hubli ....A | 6 46 | 17 5 |
| 29 30 | 10 5 | D Gadag ....D | 4 27 | 14 55 |
| 0 42 | 13 49 | D Hospet ....D | 0 14 | 11 18 |
| 3 44 | 16 26 | A Bellary.....D | 21 0 | 8 37 |
| | 1, 2, 3 Classes. | | | 1, 2, 3 Classes. |
| 3 59 | 16 56 | D Do. ....A | 20 40 | 8 25 |
| 6 11 | 18 5 | A Guntakal...D | 18 55 | 6 55 |
| 7 25 | ... | D Do. ....A | 17 31 | ... |
| 10 37 | ... | D Kurnool Road.... D | 14 27 | ... |
| 14 12 | ... | D Nandyal ...D | 9 55 | ... |
| | 3rd Class. | | | 3rd Class. |
| 7 15 | 10 43 | D Guntur ....D | 14 45 | 0 45 |
| 8 55 | 12 25 | A Bejwada ...D | 12 30 | 18 0 |

| Mixed Mail 1, 2, 3 Class. | Mixed 3rd Class. | STATIONS. | Mixed Mail 1, 2, 3 Class. | Mixed 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21 20 | 15 5 | D Gadag ....A | 2 5 32 | 9 12 |
| 3 0 | 19 30 | D Bagalkot....D | 16 54 | 3 26 |
| 9 10 | 3 10 | D Bijapur.... D | 12 45 | 21 0 |
| 13 17 | 7 20 | A Hotgi .... D | 8 35 | 16 14 |

| Mixed Mail 1, 2, 3 Class. | Mixed 3rd Class. | STATIONS. | Mixed Mail 1, 2, 3 Class. | Mixed 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 0 | 21 0 | D Miraj ....A | 18 19 | 6 20 |
| 9 16 | 23 16 | A Kolhapur..D | 16 25 | 4 25 |

| Mixed Mail 1, 2, 3 Class. | Mixed 3rd Class. | STATIONS. | Mixed Mail 1, 2, 3 Class. | Mixed 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 42 | | D Birur....A | 4 30 | |
| 23 49 | | A Simoga....D | 0 45 | |

For further particulars please consult the Sheet Time Tables at Stations and the revised editions of the Company's Guide Book.

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY.

Central Offices, Dhawar, 5th April, 1900.

### RARE OPPORTUNITY
### FOR THE RULING CHIEFS AND NOBLES OF INDIA.

HAVING fortunately secured the RARE and UNIQUE WORK on HAMILTON'S GENEALOGIES of all Indian Princes, Nobles, Heroes, etc., etc., it is now offered FOR SALE. Mr. Craig of London says that 50 copies of the work were printed only for the Crowned Heads of Europe and Learned Societies in 1819 at Edinburgh. In 1888 at the Hardwicke sale a similar copy was sold for £75. The work is printed on parchment like paper, folio size. Superbly bound. In cased in a beautiful box with lock and key. No library in India, it is presumed, has got it. The Chiefs and the Premier Princes of India who have valuable and interesting libraries in their States will find the copy as an useful and valuable addition. The price including charges being only £60.

Orders are respectfully solicited at the earliest date possible, as it is presumed, it may be sold any time, by J. GHOSE and SONS, Book Collectors of Calcutta, at the offers received. Present temporary address, Indore Residency.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge, Madras Arsenal, up to 12 NOON on the 20th April, 1900, for the PURCHASE of MACHINERY from the Madras Arsenal. For further particulars, please see "Fort Saint George Gazette," page 571, dated 3rd April, 1900.

L. C. WATKINS, Major, R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in Charge.

Madras Arsenal, 6-7th April, 1900.

### VACUUM OIL COMPANY,
OF
ROCHESTER & OLEAN, N. Y., U. S. A.

THE HEAD OFFICES for the East, have THIS DAY, been REMOVED to The Old SECRETARIAT, Apollo Street, Bombay.

F. J. PARROTT,
General Manager for East.

Bombay, March 31st, 1900.

### NOTICE.

SIRDAR OOMER JUMAL VUYANI begs to announce that his GRAIN CLEANING and CRUSHING FACTORY under the management of Mr. G. G. Craig will be OPENED on April 15th. Orders for Crushed Horse Food, Gram, Barley, Oats, etc., will receive prompt attention.

ADDRESS—SIRDAR OOMER JUMAL VUYANI, 196, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs and Colds.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—Jas. Rogers (Champion), 1865.

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement for Broken Articles.

## BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 16m. High water 10-15m., 10-18s. Low water, 3-40m., 3-43s.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Annual Meeting, Temperance and Buisson Institute.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 5-15.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—Stainer's *Crucifixion* will be sung in the Cathedral, this evening, at 6 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, Daressalam, Ibo, Chindi and Zanzibar, per s. s. Safari, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-day.

THE TEMPERANCE AND BUISSON INSTITUTE.—The annual business meeting of the Temperance and Buisson Institute will take place at No. 19, Bank Street, over Telephone Exchange, Fort, to-day, at 5-30 p.m., when Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., will preside and the following gentlemen address the meeting :—The Honourable Mr. Justice Ranade, Mr. J. Pollen, I.L.D., B.A., Bar, I.C.S., Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. David Gostling, the Honourable Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, J.P., and Dr. K. M. Heramaneck. The public are cordially invited to attend.

A FATAL FALL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Parel Road, regarding the death of Soondra, a Hindu girl, aged about three years. The deceased resided with her parents on a loft over the first storey of a chawl, at Bhendy Bazaar, Parel Road. On Tuesday afternoon, Parbatee, the mother of the deceased, was grinding corn on the loft, while Sundra was playing near an open window. Suddenly Parbuttee heard the noise of a fall and on turning round found her daughter had disappeared. She went to the window and found deceased lying in the sweeper's gully, immediately under the window. The mother picked the deceased up and conveyed her in an unconscious state to the J. J. Hospital, where on arrival the girl was pronounced to be dead. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

DISOBEDIENT FIREMEN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Captain Edward Wisnom, master of the s.s. Baron Fairlie, prosecuted two Sidi firemen for disobedience of lawful commands. The accused, who were under articles for three years, asked yesterday to be paid off, but having failed in their object they refused absolutely to do any work yesterday morning. The magistrate advised the accused to return to duty and informed them that if they refused, he would have to fine them and send them to jail. The accused said they were harshly treated in the matter of their daily ration and they prefer to go to jail rather than resume their work. The accused were sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment each with the forfeiture of two days' wages.

BHUJ AND THE LATE DEWAN MANIBHAI.—On Wednesday, the 28th ultimo, writes a correspondent, a telegram was received in Bhuj conveying the sad news of the most lamented demise of Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, late Dewan of Cutch, at his native town, Petlad, in Gujarat. His Highness Maharaja Khengarji was much moved by the sad news, and ordered all public offices and schools to be closed for two days, out of respect to the memory of the deceased gentleman. Similar instructions were also wired to the local officials at Mandvi, Mundra and Anjar, other three principal towns in his Highness' territory. On Thursday, the 29th ultimo, "Hadtal," or suspension of business, was also ordered, and in the evening a large assembly gathered in the Dewan's compound, where about 4,000 people attended to mourn the loss of the Dewan. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb was present on the occasion in the usual mourning dress, and he expressed his sense of the very valuable services done by the Dewan Bahadur to the State.

THE COMMERCIAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION OF LONDON.—Mr. Shapoorjee Bomonjee Billimoria, proprietor of the Commercial Training Institution of Bombay, is appointed the local Secretary for the Pitman's Metropolitan School of London, a Commercial Educational Institution of the West, founded some years back in 1870, by Sir Isaac Pitman, the inventor of the phonetic system. The local representation of such an educational institution is entrusted to an energetic gentleman who deserves great credit for the work he is doing in matters of commercial education here. It is through his efforts that the commercial examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce are thrown open to the public, and we understand he is still in communication with this and several other bodies to introduce examinations in all the various commercial subjects in Bombay. It is a matter of great satisfaction to all concerned with commercial education to note that the Pitman's examinations are open to all. When the importance of commercial education is so well appreciated in England and on the Continent, it is but needless to say that the public here will give due support and encouragement to same.

SHOCKING FATALITY ON THE RAILWAY.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Arthur Road, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on the body of Gopal Anand, a mill-hand, aged about forty-five years. On Tuesday afternoon while an up goods train from Bulsar, bound for Bombay, was passing the Arthur Road Level Crossing, the driver of the engine noticed the deceased running along the down line towards the goods train. There was a down local train coming behind him and the man, who was walking between the four feet space of the two lines, seemed to be confused at the approach of the two trains. He did not seem to know what to do. The driver of the goods train whistled to him, but the man became more and more confounded and when the local train passed by him he trembled and fell on the up line before the approaching goods train. He was run over and cut in two at the waist. The driver of the latter train pulled up at a short distance and went up to the deceased who was found lying on the outer rail of up line. He was dead. The jury returned a verdict that deceased died from injuries received by his having been accidentally run over by a goods train.

THEFT AND MISCHIEF.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mahadeo Gopal, a Hindu lad, aged about ten years, was charged by Inspector Meyers with theft and mischief. Mr. Bland, of Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, solicitors, prosecuted on behalf of Messrs. Latham and Co. Inspector Chatursingh, of the Postal Department, watched the proceedings on behalf of the postal authorities. The accused was employed as a messenger in the branch office of Messrs. Latham & Co., Forwarding Agents, at Frere Road. The accused had been from time to time entrusted with letters, containing railway receipts, invoices, &c., with instructions to post them, and eleven of these he had privately destroyed, thinking that they contained currency notes. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and stated that he had destroyed the letters under the impression that they contained currency notes. Inspector Meyers stated that he had traced some of the railway receipts to a dustbin at Mandvie, while the remainder were found minus their wrappers in a postal box, in Abdul Rahiman Street. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to receive twelve stripes.

CHARGE OF STABBING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Pheroze Hoshang Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Flanagan placed Pestonji Burjorji Ghadiali, a Parsi cook, on a charge of causing hurt to one Rustomji Sorabji by means of a knife. Mr. Lenlin, pleader, prosecuted; while Mr. De Souza, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that both the accused and complainant lived in the same house in the Fort. On Tuesday night, at about half-past nine o'clock, accused went to complainant's room to complain of water descending from an open tap into his room below. He knocked violently with a stick at complainant's door and made himself disagreeable as much as he could. Some neighbours subsequently came on the scene and persuaded accused to return to his room, but ten minutes later accused returned to complain, and's room and wounded him on the thigh with a knife which he had with him. He then ran out of the room and concealed his blood-stained clothes as well as the knife. On an alarm being given the police was called, and accused arrested. The latter in his statement denied having stabbed complainant and said that the wounds were self-inflicted in the struggle that took place between them. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

### YACHT CLUB RACES.
### SATURDAY'S PROGRAMME.

SHIP'S boats (service rig) handicap race, to start at 3-15 p.m. Course No. 5, reversed.

Tomtit class race.—Start at 3-30. Course No. 5, reversed.

Yachts handicap race.—Start at 3-30. Course No. 5, reversed.

Entries for all the above races will close at 5 p.m., to-day.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

### THE RECONCILIATION OF SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade presided at a lecture given by Mr. Pestonji Dorabji Khandalawalla, late Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar, at the J. N. Petit Institute, on Monday evening. Science and Religion are the two Titans at war in our days. Claude Bernard was persuaded, that a day would come, when the physiologist, the poet, and the philosopher would speak the same language, and understand each other. Evidently the day has not yet arrived, but it may not be far. Intellectual evil is the most pernicious of evils. It filters from above. It is a subtle poison in the air. Silently but surely all take it in who breathe. In the long run the poisoned minds become a social evil. In the midst of semi-barbarous Europe, Christianity naively affirmed its faith. It was the greatest of moral forces during the Dark Ages. It formed the mind of modern man. With the sixteenth century experimental science burst from cell and cloister to vindicate the legitimate rights of reason, and its unlimited liberty. It was a mighty intellectual force, let loose. It renovated the face of the world. Man was set free from his secular chains and indestructible bases furnished to the human mind. The church was unable to stand its ground in the face of scientific objections. It shut itself up in a house without windows; opposing faith to reason, as an absolute and indisputable commandment. The grand discoveries in the physical world intoxicated science. Making abstractions of the psychic and intellectual world, it has grown agnostic in its method, and materialistic in its principles as in its aim. Philosophy, powerless and put out between the two, has in a way abdicated its rights, and fallen into a transcendental scepticism. A profound secession has taken place in the mind of society as in that of the individual. This conflict, at first necessary and useful, because it established the rights of Reason and of Science, has ended by becoming a cause of impotence and of emasculation. Religion answers to the needs of the heart; hence its eternal magic: Science to those of the mind, hence its invincible force. The two have long been at variance. They fail to understand each other. Religion, without proof, stands face to face with science without hope, both defiant and lowering, but the one unable to vanquish the other. The result is a profound contradiction, a hidden warfare not only between Church and State but in science itself, in the bosom of all the churches, down to the consciences of all thinking individuals. For, whateves we may be, we belong necessarily to some one school—social, philosophic or æsthetic. And we carry in us these two inimical and apparently irreconcilable principles born of two indestructible needs, the one religious, the other scientific. This situation has lasted upwards of a hundred years. It has certainly not contributed a little to develop human faculties. It has inspired music and poetry with an unheard of grandeur and pathos. But to-day this prolonged and acute tension is productive of shrill, weird notes. Science is busy with the material and physical world; moral philosophy has lost control over the intellect, and religion yet governs in a certain measure the masses, but it reigns no more on social summits: ever great in charity it is no longer radiant with faith. The intellectual guides of our days, though perfectly sincere and loyal, are incredulous and sceptical. Doubtful of their art they look at each other and smile as the Roman soothsayers used to.

In public and in private they predict social catastrophes without finding a way out, and envelop their dark oracles in discreet euphemisms. Under such auspices literature and art have lost the sense of the divine. Having broken from eternal horizons a large part of our intelligent youths grow into what their new masters call naturalism, thus debasing the beautiful name of nature. For what they do up under this term is but an apology for base instincts, the dirt of vice or a complaisant portraiture of our social platitudes. It is in a word a systematic negation of soul and of intelligence. Poor Psyche having lost her wings strangely moans and sighs at the feet of those who repulse and disown her.

By force of Materialism, Positivism and Scepticism, the dawn of the 20th century sees as false ideal of Truth and of Progress erected on its thteshold. Our savants who practise the experimental method of Bacon for the study of the visible universe with a marvellous precision, and admirable results form an idea of Truth which is all exterior and material. They think they get nearer to it as they accumulate the greatest number of facts. They are right in their province. What is serious is that our philosophers and moralists have come to hold similar views. On this account it is certain that the first causes and the final aims will for ever remain a sealed book to the human mind. For, supposing we knew exactly what took place in all the planets of the solar system, a magnificent base for induction in this way, and supposing we knew what the inhabitants of the Dog Star were about—a marvellous revelation surely—are we to know more of the myriads of stellar heaps, not to speak of the Magellanic clouds? Then the development of humanity would be an eternal march towards an indefinite truth, undefinable and for ever inaccessible. This is the conception of the positive philosophy of Comte and of Herbert Spencer as it obtains amongst us.

Now truth was something quite different for the sages of Greece and those of the East. Of course they knew they could not grasp and poise it without a knowledge of the physical world, but they knew also that it resided above all in ourselves, in the intellectual principles and in the spiritual life of the mind. For them the soul was the only divine reality, the key to the universe. In mustering their will at its centre, in developing its latent faculties they attained that living hearth which they named God, and in whose light, beings and men stand revealed. What we name Progress—a knowledge of the history of the world and of men—was for them but an evolution in time and in space of that central cause, that Final Finality. And were these sages dreamers, mere Stylites perched on their columns? The world has not known greater men of action in the most comprehensive sense of the term. They shine as do the stars of the first magnitude and make their commission felt, name them Zoroaster, Moses or Manu, Plato, Pythagoras or Jesus. Inspired by the divine afflatus they were powerful moulders of minds, formidable awakeners of souls, and salutary organisers of Societies. They lived for their idea only, always ready to lay down their lives, knowing that death for the sake of truth is a supreme action. To them we owe the religions and the sciences, and by consequence the arts and the letters whose juice nourishes us even to-day. And what is positivism in course of producing in our days? A blunt generation, without ideal, without light and without faith, believing neither in soul nor in God and the future of humanity, neither in this life nor the other, doubtful of itself and of human liberty.

"By their fruits ye shall judge them," said Jesus. The words of the Great Master apply equally to men as to doctrines. Either truth has therefore ever been inaccessible to man, or that the illumined sages of old possessed it in a large measure. Plain, old uncle Socrates with his great ears and ugly face retailed it to potters and poultry-hucksters, fishermen and flower girls, slaves and sailors as he debated in the Agora. Truth underlies all the great religions and lies imbedded in the sacred works of all nations. The history of religions is two-fold. There is official history which passes on to the light of day and is yet none the less contradictory and obscure; and there is the doctrine of mysteries very difficult to unravel. For it has its place down in the hearts of temples, among secret brotherhoods, and whose most startling dramas have been enacted and unrolled all entire in the minds of great prophets who have confided no parchment or disciple their supreme arrises or their divine ecstacies. But the doctrine must be divined. Once seen it appears luminous, organic and in harmony with itself. We can call it the history of the eternal and universal religion. In it is to be seen the bottom of things, the right side of human conscience of which history offers but the laborious wrong side. Therein we strike on the generating point of religion and philosophy, which meet at the other end of the eclipse by the differential calculus. This point corresponds to transcendental truths. There we find the cause, the origin and the end of the prodigious labour of untold ages, or Providence manifested in its terrestrial agents. For the Aryan race, the germ and the stone lie in the Vedas. Its first historic crystallisation appears in the trinitarian doctrine of Krishna, which gives to Brahmanism its power, and to the religion of India its indelible stamp. Buddha appears later on the scene and exposes to view another side of the occult doctrine which tells of

Beings ceaseless tide,
Which everchanging, runs linked like a river;
By rippies following rippies, fast or slow.
The same yet not the same—from far off fountal
To where it waters flow into the Seas.

Although Buddhism was a democratic revolution, as opposed to aristocratic and priestly Brahmanism, both socially and morally, yet the metaphysical basis is the same if a little less complete.

The antiquity of the Sacred doctrine is none the less striking in Egypt, whose traditions go up to a civilisation much anterior to the opposition of the Aryan race on the historic canvas. Up to our days the trinitarian Monism, expounded in the Greek works of Hermes Trismegistus, was considered a compilation of the Alexandrian School under the double influence of Judo-Christianity and of Neo-Platonism. This theory affirmed by believers and unbelievers, historians and theologians, falls to the ground before the discoveries of Egyptian epigraphy. From deciphered hieroglyphics, the books of Hermes go out again triumphant as documents of the ancient wisdom of Egypt. Not only do the inscriptions on the Stele of Thebes and of Memphis bear witness to the chronology of Manetho, but they prove that the priests of Ammon-Ra taught the high metaphysics, which under another form they teach to-day on the banks of the Ganges. We can say herwith the Hebrew Prophet that "Stones speak and walls send forth their cry." For like the mid-day sun which they say shone on the mysteries of Isis and Osiris, the thought of Hermes, the ancient doctrine of the Solar Word, is rekindled in the tombs of kings and sparkles even on the papyrus, the book of the dead, guarded by mummies, 4,000 years old. In Greece the esoteric thought is at once more manifest and muffled than elsewhere. More manifest because it gleams white in her noble marbles against walls of crimson stones, sporting athwart her lovely myths, running like ambrosial blood in the veins of her civilisation, and gushing through every pore of her gods and goddesses like celestial perfume. More muffled because the profound, scientific thought which presided at the conception of all these myths is very difficult to arrive at, buried under the tangled luxuriance of embellishments, laid thick by her poets. But the sublime principles of doric philosophy and delphic wisdom are inscribed in golden letters in Orphean fragments, in Pythagorian precepts, and in Platonic dialectics. To these the Alexandrian school furnish as useful keys. It was the first to partly publish and to comment on the sense of the mysteries in the midst of the decadence of Greek religion, and in the face of a growing Christianity.

The occult tradition of Israel has been preserved to us under bizarre and obscure forms, but in all its profundity and extent by the Kabala, or oral tradition from the Zohar and Sepher Jezirah attributed to Simon Ben Joshia to the commentaries of Maimonide. There is a triple sense in every verse, and almost every word of the ten first chapters of the Genesis. With regard to Christian mysticism it shines in the Evangels illumined by the traditions of the Esseres and the Gnostics. It gushes like a living fountain in the words and parables of Christ, the sweetest saint known to history. Therein is the doctrine of Trinity and of the Divine Word taught for thousands of years in the temples of Egypt and of India. The application of the method of comparative mysticism to the history of religions proves to us the antiquity, the continuity and the essential unity of the esoteric doctrine. Sages and prophets of diverse ages have by way of initiation and meditation arrived at the same cardinal facts which lie at the base. Must we not hold after this that there is, as Leibnitz says, an eternal philosophy which constitutes the primordial bond between science and religion and their first unity? This eternal philosophy, as practised in India, Egypt and Greece, constitutes a veritable encyclopædia divided generally into four categories—(1) Theogony, or the science of absolute principles identical with the science of numbers applied to the universe; (2) Cosmogony, the realisation of eternal principles in time and space, or the involution of spirit in matter, the periods of the world; (3) Psychology, the constitution of man, the evolution of the soul across the chain of existences; and (4) Natural philosophy; or the science of the kingdoms of terrestrial nature. In these diverse orders of sciences were combined the inductive and deductive methods the one controlling the other mutually, and to each one of these corresponded an art. These were taking them in the inverse order commencing with the physical sciences—(1) medicine founded on the knowledge of the occult properties of minerals, of plants and of animals, alchemy or the transmutation of metals, disintegration and reintegration of matter, an art practised in ancient Egypt according to Olympiodoras and named by him chrysopoi and argyropoi or the fabrication of gold and of silver; (2) the psychologic arts corresponding to the forces of the soul; (3) astrology, or the art of discovering the connection between the destinies of people or of individals and the movements of the universe marked by the revolutions of stars; (4) theurgy, the supreme art of the magion, as rare as it is perilous and difficult of putting the soul in conscious connection with the diverse orders of spirits and of having an influence over them. Thus all the sciences and the arts hold on to this philosophy, like Helen of Argos who, they say, had that universal beauty that everybody felt related to her. If formulated, its essential principles are:—That spirit is the only reality that matter is but its inferior expression, faith and ephemeral, its dynamism in time and space, that creation is eternal and continuous like life; that man the microcosm is ternary by constitution (spirit, soul and body), the image and the mirror of the universe, the macrocosm, which is itself an organ of the absolute spirit; that the human soul or individuality is immortal in essence, its development taking place on a plan, ascendant and descendant by turns, by alternative spiritual and corporeal existences; that reincarnation is the law of its evolution. And when the purpose of what made him man is wrought through No. . . . yearnings torture him, nor sin

Stain him, nor act of earthly joys and woes.
Invade his safe eternal peace; nor deaths
And lives recur. He goes.
Unto Nirwana. He is one with Life.
Yet lives not. He is blest, ceasing to be.

What immense perspective does this disclose! Is there any comparison between them and the childish notions of clerical theology, and the narrow, desolating horizon to which materialism would confine man? In realising them for the first time we stand dazed, a tremor of the Infinite passing through us.

What is all the more surprising is that from Bacon and Descartes down to Crookes, science has insensibly but surely been parting from the familiar world of sense, and the systematic reserve of positive philosophy to pronounce its last word on matter, and deal with an all-pervading medium, which is at the same time matter and not matter, which lies outside the laws of gravity, a shoreless sea where waves roll incessantly on waves, and come and smite our planet converting themselves into light and heat. Modern savants have had to accept it, and adopt it under the name Ether to explain phenomena. It is idle to pose what it is. It is enough to know that the ancients called it the "soul of the world," and that all bodies bathe in this sea. How impressionable it is and how intelligently docile has been proved by a recent experiment by Bell. A ray of light is made to fall on a selenium plate, which sends it again at a distance to another plate of the same metal. This communicates with a galvanic pile to which is fitted a telephone. Words pronounced behind the first plate are distinctly heard in the telephone which continue on to the second plate, the ray of light serving as a telephonic wire. Thus sound waves are transformed into luminous waves, then into galvanic and back again into sound waves. What an analogy does this refinement of calculation, the differential and integral calculus present to the idea of molecules, atoms and ether, forming differentials of successive orders of the infinitely small! What is purely intellectual basedon mathematical abstractions becomes an objective reality. A step further and matter and the laws of matter startle us as manifestations of the universal spirit the fundamental unity. The sneering scientist thus enters into cloud-land as he derisively calls it. But if there is solid earth and positive knowledge anywhere it is here. This is the field of the cloth of gold where science and poesy can look each other in their embraces, burying their deadly strife. Darwin has put an end to the private ideas of creation according to primary theology. This is going back to what Pythagoras has said, "man is the kinsman of the animal." He has shown us the laws which nature obeys to execute the divine plan, which are, struggle for life, heredity and natural selection. He has proved the variability of the species, has reduced their number and fixed their low-water mark. Man who sums up and crowns the series of beings, reveals by the harmony of his organs and the perfection of his form the whole of divine thought. Condensing all the laws of evolution and all nature in his body he lords it over nature and rises superior to it to enter the infinite realm of the Spirit by means of his consciousness and liberty. Experimental psychology supported by physiology has led contemporary science to the threshold of another world, the world proper of the soul, where without these analogies ceasing there reign new laws. This is the world of animal magnetism, of somnambulism, of the different states of the mind from sleep to waking, double sight, trance, ecstacy which form the subject of modern medical studies and verifications. While science is yet groping in the dark to-day, classic lore possessed, the key to these. Nothing is more instructive than the indignant incredulity of certain materialistic savants in the face of phenomena, which go to prove the existence of an invisible and spiritual world, upsetting all their pet theories. Science is as much a bigot as the Grand Inquisitor who has lost his teeth in our age. There is therefore no danger to one's life who bethinks himself of praying the soul, but he does risk his reputation. Whatever that be, the simplest phenomena of mental association at a distance by the force of pure thought only, which has been proved a thousand times in the annals of magnetism, is a mode of action of the mind and the will outside the laws of physics and those of the visible world. The gate of gold that leads to the Invisible is therefore ajar, and Heine's fool who waits by the shore and waits in vain for an answer to life's hidden riddle may enter it and solve the riddle and slay the Sphinx. To pass from experimental and objective psychology to what finds expression in music, in poetry and in literature of the present day, an immense inspiration of unconscious, esoteric thought sweeps over the chords of the lyre, bound up in regrets, in doubts and in sad melancholy at the repulse given to spiritual aspirations by materialistic theories. This is why the poet of nature who revels in her beauties exclaims,

That time is past. And I have felt
A presence that disturbs me with the joy
Of elevated thoughts; a sense sublime
Of something far more deeply interfused.
Whose dwelling is the light of setting suns
And the round ocean and the living air,
And the blue sky, and in the Mind of man.
A motion and a spirit that impels.
All thinking things, all objects of all thoughts,
And rolls through all things.

How transcendental truths escape a rare thinker as involuntary effusions of his occult conscience, though forming no part of his system, may be seen from the following passage of Amiel who had tasted all the bitterness and the moral solitude of our own days. "Every sphere of being tends towards a higher sphere and has already revelations and presentiments of it. The ideal under all its forms is the anticipation and the prophetic vision of that existence higher than his own toward which every being perpetually aspires. And this higher and more dignified existence is more inward in character—that is to say more spiritual. Just as volcanoes reveal to us the secrets of the interior of the globe, so enthusiasm and ecstacy are the passing explosions of this inner world of the soul: and human life is but the preparation and the means of approach to this spiritual life. The degrees of initiation are innumerable. Watch thee disciple of life, watch and labour towards the development of the angel within thee! For the divine Odyssey is but a series of more and more ethereal metamorphoses in which each form, the result of what goes before, is the condition of those which follow. The divine life is a series of successive deaths, in which the mind throws off its imperfections and its symbols, and yields to the growing attraction of the ineffable centre of gravitation, the sun of intelligence and love." Habitually Amiel was but a very intelligent hegelian with the sheathing of a superior moralist. The day he wrote these lines he must have been profoundly inspired, for he could not have expressed in a more striking and lucid manner the very essence of esoteric truth. Thus science and modern mind have both been working without meaning it to reconstruct ancient wisdom on a more solid basis. According to Lamartine humanity is a weaver that works from behind the warp of time. A day will come when passing over to the other side of the canvas, he will contemplate the magnificent and imposing tableau wrought by himself during ages, without seeing aught else but the pell-mell of tangled threads on the wrong side. That day will humanity bow to the Godhead that stands confessed in there. In "the perfect way of finding Christ," Ann Kingsford says, that the esoteric doctrine is not only a science, a philosophy or a religion, but it is the science, the philosophy, the religion, of which all others are partial or pretended expressions.

Science and Religion, the guardians of civilisation, have both lost their supreme gift, that of a solid and capacious education. The temples of India and of Egypt produced the greatest sages on earth. The temples of Greece fostered heroes and poets. The Apostles of Christ have been sublime martyrs and thousands have followed in their wake. But to-day neither the church imprisoned within its dogmas, nor science shut up in matter know any longer how to form the complete mind. That art will be regained when Science and Religion will be recast to form a single living force, working in harmony for the salvation and the good of humanity. To accomplish that Science will not have to change its method but to extend its domain, nor Religion its traditions but to understand their origin and the extent of their signification.

### THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 4 | 2 | 15 |
| B Mandvi, Chaukis, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 17 | 4 | 47 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada | 26 | 9 | 42 |
| D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi | 11 | 5 | 18 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada,

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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

NOTICE.

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# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 3-4 per cent Consols | £101 5-16—1-16 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | £101 1-2 unchanged |
| 3 1-2 per cent, Sterling Loan | £111 plus 1-2 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Govt Securities | £91 1-8 plus. |
| Bar Silver in London | 27 3-8—1-16 |
| ,, New York | 59 3-4 unchanged |
| Exchange on London at Paris | 25·20 plus 1-2 |
| ,, New York | 4·87 1-4 plus 3-8 |
| Discount Bank of England | 4 per cent. unchanged |
| ,, Short London Bills | 4 1-8 per cent. plus 1-4 |
| ,, Indian Bank Bills | 4 per cent. plus 1-8 |

Extra Bills on Calcutta Rs 2,50,000—1s. 3 31-32d.

Copper Braziers £88.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady at yesterday's rates for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, but the rise in short and long discounts, which was anticipated yesterday, put the rate for credits up 1-32nd, from 1s. 4 7-32d. to 1s. 4 1-4d. though at least one buyer took as much as he could get at 1s. 4 7-32d. and was willing to go on at the same rate right up to the close.

The enquiry for ready telegraphic at 1s. 4d. was well in evidence again to-day, but Banks still refused to give it.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | 1s. 3 31-32d. |
| Bank Demand | 1s. 4d. |
| 3 Months' sight credits | 1s. 4 7-32d. to 1s. 4 1-4d |
| 3 Months' sight Francs | |
| Shanghai, 30 days' sight | Rs. 196 |
| Hongkong do do | Rs. 144 |
| Japan do | Rs. 148 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 96 1-2 ready, and for Settlement remaining unchanged during the day with very little doing.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The following are closing quotations:—

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| City of Bombay S. and | W. Co. | 600 |
| Colaba Land and Mills | ,, | 370 |
| Dhun Mills | ,, | 315 |
| Howard and Bulloughs | ,, | 530 |
| Hyderabad | ,, | 200 |
| James Greaves | ,, | 475 |
| Manockji Petit | ,, | 1,095 |
| Ripon Mills | | 725 |
| Alcock Ashdown and Co. Ld | ,, | 190 |

FREIGHTS.—The Market is quiet and business has been done for Antwerp, May shipment, at 16s. 6d. The Othello has been berthed for the latter half of May, for Antwerp, at 16s.

COALS.—The position remains the same. 500 tons Sebpore for May shipment were placed at Rs. 15·8 and 1,500 tons Singareni, for May delivery, at Rs. 14.

WHEAT.—Market quiet. White Delhi is quoted Rs. 5-2-0.

SEEDS.—Gingelly quiet with no change.

LINSEED.—The market is firm and there are buyers of ready "bold" at Rs. 8-11, and Rs. 8-6 for small grain. April-May is also firm and Rs. 8-10-6 to Rs. 8-10-9 is quoted for "bold," and Rs. 8-5-6 to Rs. 8-7-0 for small grain.

RAPESEED is strong, and for ready Brown Cawnpore Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-1 is named, and for Yellow, Rs. 7-9-0, at which rates there are buyers.

CASTORSEED.—Firm; with rates unchanged from yesterday.

POPPYSEED.—The market is firm with no change in rates.

For April-May the Market is quiet at Rs. 8-4-6.

SEEDS—London quotes—

Linseed 49 1-2s.

April-May, Havre, buyers steady.

WHEAT.—Afloat for W. K. 3,280,000 qrs.

COTTON.—The market is quiet at yesterday's rates. Very little business was put through, Shippers and Mills only taking some 600 to 700 bales between them.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengals Fine | ready | 220 |
| ,, ,, | May | 221 |
| ,, ,, | January (1901) | 177 |
| ,, F. G. | ready | 215 |
| Broach Fine | ,, | 235 |
| ,, Good | ,, | 230 |
| ,, ,, | March (1901) | 202 |

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quite. Surats quiet. Manchester was steady. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 24,000 bales. Spot, 5 14-32d. —1-32. Arrivals closed quiet.

Mid-Uplands in Liverpool—

| April. | Apl-May | July-Aug. | Oct-Nov. | Jany-Feb. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5·20 | —5·17 | 5·9 | 4·31 | 4·21 |
| —3-64 | —3-64 | — 3-64 | —1-32 | —1-32 |

Cotton in New York—

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at the Ports | 11,000 bales. |
| Exports to Great Britain | 27,000 ,, |
| Do to Continent | 12,000 ,, |
| Mid.-Uplands | 9 3-4 unchanged |
| Futures, month of July | 9·31—1 |
| Do do October | 8·13—4 |

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday:—

| | Balesof 392 lbs. |
|---|---|
| Khandeish | 86 |
| Barsee and Nugur | 92 |
| Berar | 229 |
| Total Comras | 407 |
| Dholleras | 168 |
| Compta and Dharwar | 133 |
| Westerns | 186 |
| Bengals | 644 |
| Persian | 120 |
| Americans | 1,103 |
| Total | 2,854 |

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday:—

| | cwts. |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 3,268 |
| Linseed | 12,474 |
| Rapeseed | 6,451 |
| Gingellyseed | 1,112 |
| Poppyseed | 1,070 |
| Groundnuts | ... |
| Castorseed | 552 |
| Rice | 80,212 |
| Myrabollams | 17,974 |

## DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

THURSDAY IN HOLY WEEK, APRIL 12.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral) Merbecke. Hymns 309, 315 and 106.
5 p.m.—Evensong.
6 p.m.—Stainer's Crucifixion.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA,
(Afghan Memorial Church.)
Maundy Thursday.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8-30 p.m.—Short Service with Address.

Good Friday.

8 a.m.—Litany and Ante-Communion.
11 a.m.—Mattins and Sermon (Parade Service.) Hymns 100, 105 and 108.
8-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 123 and 124.
Offertory for the Parochial and Foreign Mission to the Jews, at Umarkhadi.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)
Maundy Thursday.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

Good Friday.

10-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Pre-Communion Service, and Sermon. Hymns 113, 109 and 111.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 120, 122 and 124.

Easter Day.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
10-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Second Celebration of Holy Communion, with Sermon by the Rev R S Spooner. Hymns 499, 135, 133, 316, and 110.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 125, 134, 133, and 370.
The Offertory on Easter Day will be for the Pastor's Fund

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

Good Friday.

7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Ante-Communion and the Reproaches.
9·20 a.m.—Stations of the Cross.
12—3 p.m.—Three Hours' Service. Preacher Rev. Father Nicholson.
8 p.m.—Evensong. Preacher Rev Father Tovey.
Alms for the Mission to the Jews.

Easter Eve.

6·30 a.m.—Matins and Anti-Communion.
8 p.m.—Solemn Evensong. Preacher Rev Father Nicholson.

Easter Day.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7·30 a.m.—Solemn Eucharist.
10 a.m.—Matins (Choral.)
6 p.m.—Solemn Evensong. Preacher Rev Father Biscoe.
Alms for the Boys' School Play Shed Fund.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

Good Friday.

8 a.m.—Litany and Address. Hymns 114 and 107.
8 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Address. Story of the Cross.

## LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

(THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLARK—March 31, at Rangpur, the wife of John Clark, I C S, of a daughter.
McMORRAN—April 1, at 20, Theatre Road, the wife of T McMorran, of a daughter.
PARKER—March 31, at Abbeyfeale Cottage, Simla, the wife of H R Parker, of a son.

DEATHS.

CHAMARETT—April 1, at Kotah, of heart disease, Frederick Henry, the dearly beloved father of A King Chamarett, Postal Department, Pachmarhi, and other sons, aged 33 years and 7 months.
CUTTRISS—April 2, of blood poisoning, Edith Janet, the beloved wife of C A Cuttriss, fourth daughter of the late Dr D Hayter, M D, and the dearly loved sister of Mrs Maud Bailey.
WHITE—March 26, at Kurseong, after a long illness, Ion Grove White, Captain, 16th Bengal Lancers, Adjutant, H E The Viceroy's Body Guard, aged 31.


# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1900.


THERE was a very peculiar controversy in the early months of the war, when reverses were only too common, as to why the War Office was so badly informed by the Intelligence Department. Sir John Ardagh, the head of the Intelligence Department, who is well-known in India as a man of great ability and indefatigable application to his duty, caused it to be stated that he had kept the War Office very perfectly informed as to what was being done and had been done in the Republics, although nothing definite on the point was made public. Now we find that among the documents which fell into the hands of the Boers upon the evacuation of Dundee was a confidential report of the Intelligence Department from which it appears that it was literally the fact that the Government had been supplied with all the information necessary. The Intelligence Department stated, amongst other things, that General Joubert in 1898 said that a plan of campaign had been drawn up by a German Officer, recommending the invasion of Natal, and that this was under consideration, but had not yet been approved by the Boer Government. It is altogether unlikely that a man so cautious and reticent as Joubert should have made such a statement, though we know from other sources that a plan of campaign was drawn up by Germans, and that they recommended an offensive policy. This, according to a report dated June, 1899, contemplated a concentration with the Orange Free State forces west of the Drakensberg and an advance on Ladysmith through Van Reenan's Pass. As we know that policy was carried out; and if the Government had acted upon the information given to them they would not have rushed the diplomatic and political situation as they did. The diplomatic negotiations, in fact, outstripped our military preparations. But we must bear in mind that Mr. Cecil Rhodes, who was supposed to know everything about South African affairs, took occasion publicly to say that there would be no war, that the attitude of the Transvaalers was all bluff, and that Mr. Kruger would have to do whatever the British Government ordered. That might very well, and did, apparently, mislead the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for he continually oscillated between the declarations that there would be no war, and that the other side were not sincere in their negotiations but intended war. Mr. Balfour, in one of his Manchester speeches, acknowledged that there was no idea that the Boers would force the issue and present an ultimatum. It was expected that the negotiations would last until our preparations were complete. He implied that no one was to blame for the belief turned out to be erroneous. The result was that no adequate precautions were taken and the consequences of that we know and are now experiencing. It seems, however, that in one respect the information of the Intelligence Department was at fault. The true mobility of the Boers' heavier artillery was not ascertained. At one time the idea was that though they might have guns they had no gunners to work them and no means of moving them about quickly. In describing the Creusot guns, which have been found so useful to the enemy, the Intelligence Department said they were "believed to be a good though rather old-fashioned armament that might possibly be made use of outside the forts as guns of position, although their mobility is slight." They were said to have extraordinary wheels no thicker than those of a wheel-barrow and that it would be quite impossible to move them about the country. Yet these are the "Long Toms" of which we have heard so much and with which every column, however distant from railway transport, has become so familiar. It would be interesting to know whether the Boers showed the guns, or allowed them to be seen, on the light wheels, while they had other wheels ready for the long journeys which they made into different parts of South Africa, using the Creusots very much like field-guns.

SIR FREDERICK CARRINGTON and his brigade have probably arrived at Beira by this time, travelling across Portuguese territory towards Rhodesia. It was expected some time ago that as soon as they realised that their case was hopeless, the Transvaalers would organise a great trek into Portuguese West Africa through Zambesia, the Portuguese having no power to prevent them. As no Power wishes to see another Transvaal with all its dangers to civilisation organised on Portuguese territory, Sir Frederick Carrington is sent to check the proposed emigration; and, as a correspondent pointed out the other day, it is hoped that when Lord Roberts gets into the Transvaal, he will be able to persuade the Burghers that if they will only discountenance the ambitions of President Kruger and the Hollanders whose instrument he is, they will have just as much freedom and self-government under British supremacy as they have had in the past. Colonel Carrington's force is to be known as the Rhodesian Field Force and the strength will be five thousand men. It is not recruited from Rhodesia, but is composed principally of Bushmen, men drawn from the Chartered Company's police, from the various colonial contingents in South Africa, and includes 2,500 Australian Bushmen recently asked for by Mr. Chamberlain. The Company's force under Colonel Plumer's command, it is anticipated, will return to their various garrisons after the relief of Mafeking, whenever that may be. The movements of the force will, of course, be dependent upon the course of events. The force, it is understood, is to be a temporary one, and will only be employed until peace has been re-established. No apprehension exists regarding the safety of Rhodesia, and, we are assured, there is no foundation for the various rumours current of unrest among the natives.

ONE portion of the annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, which will form attractive reading to the layman, is that devoted to the history of the chief diseases among the general population. Cholera is first dealt with. During the year reported upon—1898-99—the disease remained in comparative abeyance, a year of remarkable prevalence being followed by one of singular absence of the disease. We may, as the Sanitary Commissioner observes, congratulate ourselves on the fact, but we cannot explain it. Experiments in cholera prophylaxis were continued, anti-cholera inoculations being made at the coolie-department at Purulia, in Bengal. How far these were successful it is not possible for us to state, as no complete statistics have been obtained. Thus although general impressions are almost universally favourable to inoculations, and as to the disinfection of wells with permanganate of potash there is nothing on record to prove the utility of either. In Bombay, the number of deaths registered as due to cholera during the year was the lowest on record since 1890. The greatest prevalence of the disease occurred in August, and the least in December. Of 4,368 deaths in the Presidency, no less than 4,054 occurred in the Dharwar district, Gadag-Betgeri suffered most severely, the total giving a death-rate of 14·36 per thousand. Cholera occurred among European troops in nine stations, so badly that the case-mortality was as high as 70 per cent. In one fatal outbreak among Europeans, the first man attacked was of intemperate habits and the day before his seizure had visited a house in the bazaar where there was a case of cholera. Among Native troops there was no case in which cholera was imported in any sense from the bazaar. As regards the outbreak at Umballa, the medical officers reporting upon it ascribe it to polluted water-supply; but beyond the fact that the pipes were leaky and the water consequently liable to pollution, there is no evidence pointing to water as the cause of the outbreak. As with cholera in the past official year so with small-pox. There was decidedly little as compared with previous years. In Bengal, however, there was a virulent epidemic. The disease seemed to spread up from Ganjam and for the most part was worst in villages adjacent to the trunk round the Cuttack. It also seemed to spread from the villages on the west side of the district, where it was fostered by the practice of inoculation and took deep root at Bhubaneswar outpost which was a hot-bed of obstruction to vaccination. The practice of inoculation is carried out in many parts of Orissa, the unprotected condition of the neighbouring Native States and the opposition of the people to vaccination, being the causes of these periodical outbreaks. Last year several inoculators of Cuttack were detected and criminally prosecuted with the result that some were severely fined and others sentenced to imprisonment. In Bombay a marked improvement was noted and attributed chiefly to the progress vaccination work has made here in recent years. Plague is, of course, prominently and fully dealt with in the Sanitary Commissioner's report. With that section of the report however we have already dealt at length. With regard to fevers it is satisfactory to know that the mortality-ratio was considerably below that of 1897 as well as that of the quinquennial period 1893-97. The highest rural district ratio in India was that of Naini-Tal and the highest town ratio that of Belgaum. As regards dysentery and diarrhœa the Sanitary Commissioner expressed the belief that these complaints are chiefly due to the after-effects of the famine and this may be the case as the rate was considerably above the five-yearly average. In explaining the larger figures, under the heading "All other causes," the Commissioner expressed the opinion that it includes many cases which ought to have appeared elsewhere, and he reiterates the observations of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Bombay on the tendency to put under this head cases of plague so as to avoid the inquiry that might otherwise be aroused.

ALTHOUGH somewhat late in its publication the report on the working of estates under Government management in the Central Provinces during 1898 contains some interesting details. Following on a year of famine the receipts for rent naturally show a large increase due to improved agricultural conditions, and there is also a corresponding advance in the amount received from sir land. These increases of revenue have enabled large payments to be made in respect of the liquidation of debts with interest thereon, and which were incurred in former years of scarcity. The Commissioner is undecided as to the effectiveness of collection, and in some parts great slackness is obvious, which is due, in his opinion, to the want of supervision on the part of the managing establishment. The revenue derivable from forests was in advance of all previous records. In spite of the financial embarrassment caused to the estates under the Court of Wards by the failure of crops, substantial aid was given to the cultivators in advances of cash and grain. Takavi advances amounted to nearly Rs. 60,000, and grain loans amounting to 103,105 maunds, were made, and an excellent example has thus been set in helping tenants in time of difficulty. The capital expenditure on the estates for the year was Rs. 5,75,736. Fully two-thirds of the total amount spent on the improvement of estates were expended in the Chattisgarh division. Good roads have been constructed and other substantial improvements effected. The results attained in the management of ward's estates are not satisfactory, and the Commissioners assign three reasons. The first and greatest is the agricultural depression. The second is the difficulty of obtaining a sufficiently good subordinate staff. The third is the optimism which has in the past brought under the Court of Wards estates which proved to be hopelessly encumbered. For the first there is no cure. The second is aggravated by the other two, which have led to the provision of an initially inadequate staff and are preventing the provision of a better staff. One of the problems which await Commissioners in their new capacity of Court of Wards is the provision of a more intelligent and better-paid staff. But the burden of work may be lightened by discharging from the Court of Wards management estates which are so hopelessly encumbered, that no management can save them. And this matter must be taken up vigorously in the interests of the Court of Wards work.

THE rain which fell during the early part of this week has somewhat relieved the situation. The present famine is one of the worst known for many years, and the area of distress has been perceptibly widening during the past two months. The failure of food-supplies has in many parts been supplemented by signs of a water-famine. The fall may be too late to save the spring crops, which have unhappily failed, but it will have a slight effect upon the wells and tanks. In Ahmedabad heavy showers descended both on Sunday and Monday, while over two inches were received at Secunderabad, rain also visiting the Deccan. In the latter districts, the Konkan, Surat, Karnatak Districts, preparations of land for next season is in progress, and this beneficent rainfall will be helpful to agriculturists. In Madras cultivation is chiefly confined to the irrigated districts, and here there is little or no water to be obtained from the rivers. The cotton crop is poor. Fodder, however, is sufficient and cattle have not suffered. The Punjab has recently received good showers, but more rain is urgently required. The standing crops have revived, and ploughing operations for autumn sowings rendered easier. The famine is very severe in Gurgaon and Shahpur, and stock is in poor condition. Cloudy weather in the Central Provinces has been injurious to the *mahua* crops, which will not give the help to the poor which had been expected. Rain in Coorg has greatly benefited the coffee plant, and in Assam, Bengal and North-Western Provinces prospects are bright. Little change has occurred at Berar and Hyderabad, except that fields are being prepared for the ensuing rain crops. The yield of spring crops in Rajputana is generally poor; the condition of standing crops, agricultural stock and pasturage remain unchanged in Central India. During the week there was an increase of 94,786 on relief, making the total dependent on the State to nearly five millions of people. In Central India there was a decrease of over half a lakh on relief work, but large increases in the numbers took place in Hyderabad, Central Provinces, Bombay and Bombay Native States, and Ajmere-Merwara.

IN our telegram column we publish the first part of an advance summary of the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure supplied through Reuter's Agency.

THE VICEROY AND LADY CURZON arrived at Amritsar on Sunday evening, and were accorded a most loyal and enthusiastic welcome in the sacred city of the Sikhs. On Monday their Excellencies visited the Golden Temple, and subsequently Lord Curzon received and replied to an address from the Municipality.

H. M. S. ECLIPSE, the flagship of the East India Squadron in command of Captain P. W. Bush, with Admiral Bosanquet on board, sailed yesterday afternoon for Trincomalee. She has been lying in Bombay Harbour for the past two months.

THE plague returns in Calcutta on Sunday were 89 fresh cases and 82 deaths, the total mortality being 142.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Canning, Commander A. J. G. Piffard, will sail to-day for Rangoon.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HAFIZ MAHOMED NAWAZ KHAN, who has been appointed British Agent with the Amir of Afghanistan, will reach Kabul about the second week in May.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor entertained the members of the Calcutta University at a garden-party at Belvedere on Saturday afternoon. There was a large attendance, and the grounds were gaily laid out for the occasion.

ON Tuesday, 24th instant, a concert will be given by the Bombay Musical Union, at the Novelty Theatre, in aid of the Bombay Famine Fund. The event promises to be a decided success, and already a very large number of seats have been booked.

IN accordance with an order recently issued by Government the strength of the Bengal Pilot Service is reduced to 12 Branch pilots, 30 Master pilots, eight Mate pilots, and 14 leadsmen—total 50 pilots and 14 apprentices—from the 8th of April.

AHMEDABAD Prantej Railway statement of traffic for week ending 24th February, 1900, is Rs.7,116. Increase for corresponding week of last year, Rs. 3,508; total earnings from 1st January to 24th February, 1900, Rs. 43,661. Increase from 1st January to 24th February, Rs. 16,179.

TAPTI Valley Railway statement of traffic for week ending 24th February, 1900, is Rs. 16,337. increase for corresponding week of last year, Rs. 14,540, total earnings from 1st January to 24th February, 1900, Rs. 1,11,136. Increase from 1st January to 24th February, Rs. 98,565.

THE decline of plague in Calcutta continues. The total mortality in Calcutta on Friday was 167. The number of fresh cases of plague brought to light was 115, with 108 deaths. The total mortality recorded in Calcutta on Saturday was 142. There were 86 fresh cases of plague reported and 72 deaths, 68 of the latter having occurred on previous dates.

ANOTHER slight alteration has been made in the Viceroy's tour. His Excellency will leave Bannu on the afternoon of the 23rd instant, a day earlier than arranged, and will eventually reach Simla on the 26th instead of the 27th. Lady Curzon will leave the party on the 16th at Sher Shah, the junction near Multan, proceeding direct to Simla, where her Excellency should arrive on the 19th.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Minto, Commander A. W. MacArthur, will sail to-day for Aden, with the following details:—Captain Talbot and one charger, 7th Bombay Lancers, 1 clerk, 1 agent, 1 hospital store-keeper, and 1 follower, Commissariat Dept.; 1 Sergeant and 1 follower R. G. Artillery, 5 men, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, 1 native officer and 12 men, Bo. Sappers and Miners, one man Aden troop, and one man, Ordnance Dept.

COLONEL HAY, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), at present P. M. O., Quetta, has been appointed Principal Medical Officer, Madras Command, in succession to Surgeon-General McVittie. Lieutenant-Colonel Weir, I. M. S., Health Officer, Bombay, will succeed him at Quetta. This post of P. M. O., Madras Command, goes alternately to medical officers in Madras and Bombay, and the senior Colonel on the Bombay List has been now selected as the last incumbent belonged to Madras.

FROM the Budget Estimates of the Madras Municipality we learn that the current receipts and charges are estimated at Rs. 33,13,240 and Rs. 25,50,570 respectively, against Rs. 29,97,510 and Rs. 29,97,770 anticipated in the sanctioned Budget. The increase in receipts is due chiefly to a loan of Rs. 2 1-2 lakhs borrowed in the open market for the construction of the Moore Market and for cleaning the water-pipes, and to the recoupment of advances amounting to Rs. 93,000 made for certain works; while the decrease in charges is mainly owing to a reduction in the provision under new works.

WITH reference to our remarks, regarding the rejection by the Bank of Bengal of light sovereigns originally paid out by the Postal authorities in Calcutta, the Government of India have promptly issued orders which will save the public from inconvenience. All currency officers and treasuries (including of course those at which the Presidency Banks do treasury work) are directed to receive sovereigns below the current weight if they have been reduced by fair wear and tear only, and have not been illegally treated: *i.e.*, by sweating or defacement.

THE bottling and sale of spurious liquors by unscrupulous Native dealers of the Calcutta bazaars, writes a contemporary, has grown to an extent which makes energetic action on the part of the authorities urgently necessary. Ten years ago the importation of the cheap German potato spirit amounted to only 4,366 gallons, but in the last decade it has increased by 700 per cent. and the whole of this poisonous fluid, flavoured and coloured, is disposed of in Calcutta under the name of Scotch whiskies and cognacs. The fact that the trade has been carried on for so long without any adequate attempts on the part of the excise officials to stamp it out is, as the chairman of the Calcutta Wine, Spirit and Beer Association remarked the other day, nothing short of a grave scandal. In the last Resolution on excise revenue in Bengal the Local Government remark that "this question is not one that can be dealt with by the excise authorities, who can do nothing to stop the practice beyond bringing it to notice." This is no doubt true, but if the excise authorities have no power to interfere, the sooner such powers are conferred by the Legislature the better. The Wine, Beer, and Spirit Association proposed to deal with the evil by a carefully compiled bottling license, but in a conference with the Superintendent of Excise Revenue the latter suggested a more simple and efficient method, viz., the prevention of liquor merchants from importing or having on their premises any German or other plain spirit. The proposal is drastic, but the evil is growing so rapidly that partial remedies are useless. It is estimated that in 1898-99 about 57,000 gallons of this sophisticated liquor were disposed of in Calcutta, and the profits of the trade are so large that nothing but energetic action on the part of the Government will put a stop to it.

THE East African mail brings a copy of the Mombassa paper of March 24th, which devotes a large amount of space to the strike of European employes on the Uganda Railway. The strike had then been in existence for ten days, and the latest news was to the effect that delegates were proceeding to Nairobi to discuss the situation, apparently with the superior officials of the line. While not attaching too much weight to the criticisms published in the Mombassa paper, which are obviously coloured by extreme feeling, there is plenty of evidence that Mr. Clifford Crauford, Her Majesty's Sub-Commissioner, acted while in charge with very little tact or consideration for the employes, and also that at any rate some of the grievances of the men are genuine. The demands are summed up as follows:—(1) free passes for provisions (it is stated they have been obliged to pay Rs. 26 freight per cwt.); (2) passes for 2nd class carriages as promised in India, there being no accommodation for wives and children in the other classes; (3) wages day fixed, it being alleged that in some cases pay was nearly two months overdue (4) out station allowances: *i. e.*, when a man is detained all night at an out-station he should be allowed Rs. 1-8 for food; (5) cookhouses and bathroom with w. cs. (at Kilindini it is stated that these are only two small cookhouses, bathrooms and w. cs. for eight houses); (6) in lieu of houses a camp allowance of Rs. 45; (7) running-rooms to be kept clean and to contain a sufficient number of beds; (8) treatment on the same terms as officers in regard to game licenses; (9) fulfilment of promises as to leave. It is alleged that officers can shoot all day and every day with a trader's license costing Rs. 45, while the subordinate who wishes to shoot must take out a sportsman's license, which costs Rs. 375. These demands are enough to show that a very unsatisfactory condition of things has grown up, and that if they are not exaggerated, the men have some grievances which no Englishmen can be expected to put up with. Altogether Mr. Crauford's six months' administration does not appear to have been a great success, and it is satisfactory to know that Sir Arthur Hardinge has resumed charge.

RUSKINIANA will find some valuable "Ruskiniana" in the March number of "The Bookman." No the least interesting are extracts from the minute book of the Eton Literary and Scientific Society, recording Mr. Ruskin's lectures at the College—"The Wing of the Swallow" on May 10, 1873; "Botticelli" on Dec. 12, 1874; "The Spanish Chapel at Florence" on Nov. 27, 1875; and "Amiens" on Nov. 6, 1880. This "Ruskin Memorial Number" is profusely illustrated by a unique collection of portraits and pictures. Altogether it is a publication for Ruskinians to read and keep. We may in the same connection call attention to the March number of "The Studi" which contains an article on "Ruskin as Artist and Art-Critic." The reproductions of Mr. Ruskin's drawings are most interesting and attractive—especially two in colours of the "Fondaco de' Turchi" and "Rheinfelden Bridge" respectively.

THE derivation of the word "teetotal," which Mr. Flavin used the other day in the House of Commons, as a more emphatic form of "total," is disputed. There is a general belief that the word was originally the result of a stammering man's effort to say "total"; but the person of whom this was said, Richard Turner, denied it, while still claiming to be the author of the new term. The claim is made on his tombstone at Preston, but of course no explanation is there given. Many Temperance people credit the late Mr. Liversey, one of the "Seven Men of Preston"—whose son is so well known in the gasworking world—with the invention of "teetotal." There is an American story to the effect that the word grew out of the use of "T" to signify "total, as distinguished from an older form of pledge against spirit only: but the probability is that it originated in this country, and there seems to be a further probability that it sprang out of a mere wish to be emphatic.

THE report which accompanies the newly-issued statutes and regulations of the University of London is of interest to the legal profession owing to the schedule appended of correspondence between the Commissioners and the Inns of Court, and the references in the body of the report to the desire still felt that the Inns should co-operate in organising the new University's faculty of law. This the benchers have positively declined to do, and the report submits to Her Majesty's gracious consideration whether any further inquiries shall be made or steps taken to secure such co-operation. It is too big a question to discuss in a paragraph, and those interested will read and form views for themselves. They will note that the benchers decline without giving reasons beyond what they may have given already, and they may be of opinion that considering the respectful and complimentary terms in which both the report and the letter addressed to the Inns are framed the several answers, which seem to be variations of a common draft, are curt to the verge of discourtesy.

THE conviction of several undergraduates and a graduate at Cambridge for larceny of materials collected by them for a bonfire on the night of the relief of Ladysmith was perhaps not surprising to those acquainted with the attitude usually assumed by the town authorities towards the University; nor is it surprising to anyone acquainted to a moderate extent with the criminal law that the Home Secretary should have advised a free pardon on the ground that the facts proved did not amount to the felony with which the defendants were charged. Considering the serious disabilities which by custom are associated with such a conviction the gentlemen in question must be congratulated on a result obtained without great legal expense to themselves, while the luckless labourer sentenced to three months' imprisonment for, as apparently, the same offence, must be glad that their conviction helped to draw attention to his case. They were all no doubt rowdy and foolish in their behaviour, but so were many respectable citizens on that day of good news, and they might almost as well have been committed for trial for arson as convicted of theft, while if the University authorities do not choose to maintain their own courts, college tutors should always see that undergraduates who get into trouble with the borough authorities have the best possible legal assistance.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

### HEAVY FIRING NEAR LADYSMITH.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

Reuter wires from Ladysmith on the 10th inst. that heavy firing took place early this morning in the direction of Sunday's River and was continued for a few hours.

### THE BOER POSITION IN THE FREE STATE.

Reuter wiring from Bethulie on the 9th says the Boers practically hold the Free State, east of the Railway.

The enemy is located twelve miles east of Bethulie Bridge, having evidently come down the country after capturing the Irish Rifles and Northumberlands at Reddersburg.

### THE BOER PRISONERS.

The Boer prisoners have arrived at St. Helena.

### SMART ACTION FOUGHT BY PLUMER'S FORCE.

A Reuter's despatch from Gaberones, dated 1st inst., says that Colonel Plumer with 270 men and a Maxim gun arrived at Ramathlabama yesterday and followed the Railway, south to within six miles of Mafeking. The enemy then appeared in strong force on both flanks and tried to encircle Plumer's force who held their ground firmly for over an hour and then retired in good order to Ramathlabama fighting their way the whole ten miles. They thence returned to their base.

The British lost three officers and seven men killed and three officers and 24 men wounded and eleven missing.

The enemy's loss was serious.

### COLONEL PLUMER WOUNDED.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

Colonel Plumer was slightly wounded in the fighting which took place on the 31st ultimo.

General Brabant, with the bulk of his brigade, has arrived at Aliwal North.

### THE GARRISON AT WEPENER.

The Garrison at Wepener consists of Colonials under Colonel Dalgetty, of the Cape Mounted Rifles, with a few guns.

### YEOMANRY IN ACTION.

Lord Methuen is temporarily encamped ten miles east of Boshof. The Yeomanry reconnoitred further eastward on Monday and encountered a small commando which fled.

### TROOPS MOVING FROM NATAL TO THE CAPE.

The "Standard" announces in a telegram, dated Durban, the 10th, that two regiments from the front sail for the Cape to-day and others will follow. General Hart is accompanying them.

### IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN COMMAND.

### GATACRE GOING HOME.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

A Reuter's despatch from Bloemfontein announces that General Gatacre is returning to England. General Chermside has been appointed to the command of the eleventh division. Several changes in Brigade commands are likely to take place.

### FURTHER CASUALTIES.

A Reuter's despatch from Aliwal North, dated the evening of the 10th instant, reports that the British loss at Wepener yesterday was eleven killed and forty-one wounded.

### ENEMY VERY ACTIVE.

### WEPENER HOLDING OUT BRAVELY.

### TROOPS BEING RAPIDLY MOVED UP.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, 10th instant, reports that the enemy has been very active during the past few days. One commando is to the north of Orange River, near Aliwal North, while another is attacking Wepener, the garrison of which is holding out bravely. The garrison inflicted serious loss on the Boers the previous day. Troops are being moved up rapidly.

Fighting was resumed to-day and the British troops are holding their own well.

### BASUTO IMPIS TAKE UP ARMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 11.

The "Indian Daily News" has received the following special cablegram, dated London, April 10th :—

The British force that is being invested in Wepener, which is an important town on the Basutoland frontier, twenty-five miles from Dewetsdorp, on the road to Bloemfontein, consists of Brabant's Colonials, under the comman of Major Dalgetty, late of the 7th Hussars.

An important development of the situation is the warlike attitude of the Basutos, whose impis are preparing to repel the Boers.

The latter are said to have made several foraging raids into Basutoland in their march from Ladybrand to Wepener.

### CASUALTIES IN THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

SIMLA, APRIL 11.

The following casualties have been reported to have occurred in the Indian Contingent in South Africa :—Died of disease—19th Hussars, Privates A. Beckett, and W. Prentice ; 5th Dragoons, Private A. Garner, 1st Devonshires, Privates E. Paddon, H. Kidd and J. Phillips ; 1st Gloucesters, Color-Sergeant Pittaway ; 2nd King's Royal Rifles, Privates E. Vickers and K. Golden.

### TRANSVAAL WAR FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount previously advised ..... | 2,09,944 | 7 | 1 |
| Colonel M Meade ..... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| A and F J Malcolm ..... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr P Z Cox ..... | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs Meade ..... | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous contributions from Bushire ..... | 227 | 8 | 0 |
| Mr A J Tailor ..... | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| W H Luck ..... | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| British and Native Officers Non Commissioned Officers and Men 32nd Punjab N I ..... | 423 | 4 | 0 |
| 2nd instalment subscription from Hubli.. | 141 | 0 | 0 |
| Proceeds of entertainment Loco Dramatic Society, Hubli ..... | 87 | 0 | 0 |
| Tejaya Basapa Hooblikar ..... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Captain R G Burton ..... | 42 | 0 | 0 |
| Commissariat Transport Dept, Mhow ..... | 117 | 3 | 9 |
| | Rs. 2,11,404 | 13 | 10 |

KING KING & Co.

Bombay, 10th April.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### AID FOR THE FAMINE-STRICKEN.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The Naval authorities at New York are ascertaining the terms for chartering a vessel to convey foodstuffs to India collected by private citizens for the famine-stricken.

### AMERICAN WARSHIP FOR CHINA.

APRIL 11.

The American Warship "Bennington" has been ordered to China.

## ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN EXPENDITURE.

### PUBLICATION OF REPORT.

The much-belated report of the Welby Commission on Indian expenditure has at last been presented. The report, inter alia, states that the cost of Indian administration is not excessive, and it doubts the success of borrowing in India. It suggests an annual Parliamentary grant of £50,000 to the India Office and a division of trooping charges until the capitation rate is revised. It also urges other concessions.

Sir William Wedderburn and Messrs. Caine and Dadabhai Naoroji have issued separate reports, in which they make sweeping claims.

The inquiry of the Royal Commission appointed in May, 1895, to inquire into the administration and management of the military and civil expenditure incurred under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council, or of the Government of India, and the apportionment of charge between the Governments of the United Kingdom and India for purposes in which both are interested, has at length been brought to an end. The report prepared by Lord Welby, the Chairman of the Commission, together with a minority report signed by Sir W. Wedderburn, M. P., Mr. W. S. Caine, and Mr. D. Naoroji, has been presented to Her Majesty. The majority report, which is signed by all the Commissioners except those identified with the minority report, states that the financial machinery of the Indian Empire is well organised, and that its action is effectively controlled. The Commissioners remark that, in an immense territory such as that of the Indian Empire, it is essential to financial order that a careful and intelligent watch should be kept over the progress of expenditure in the several provinces, and they point out that neglect of this precaution led to the grave errors of estimate during the Afghan War. Since that time, however, the system of report has been much improved, and the Commissioners are confident that the information now rendered automatically to the Central Treasury enables the financial Member of Council to keep an effective watch over his expenditure. If error should now occur the responsibility for it would be due to want of watchfulness at the Central Treasury. Having noted the distinction between the English and the Indian systems of account, the Commissioners express the view that the English method has the advantage of promptitude, as the balanced account of income and expenditure can be made up daily, and is made up weekly for the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The process of ascertaining actual receipts and expenditure under the Indian method is slower, but it is adapted to the financial system in force, and to the circumstances of India, and meets all necessary demands. This portion of the report concludes with a suggestion whether it might not be worth while for the Indian authorities to consider the desirability of closing the financial year on the 31st of December. The accounts of actual income and expenditure would in that case, be practically complete by the time the Budget was opened, and there would be no need for the revised Estimate now prepared. If it be objected that the Budget ought to be sanctioned before the beginning of the financial year, the Commissioners reply that by far the larger part of the Budget in England is voted after the financial year has commenced, and they think it is not impossible to make such arrangements as would obviate financial inconvenience from the change. The Commissioners do not make a recommendation in this connection ; they merely throw out a suggestion.

Passing to the question of financial control, the Commissioners adopt the view that the controlling power of the Financial Member of Council is, theoretically, complete, but there is some difference of opinion as to his practical power. In the course of the evidence tendered, reference was made to the fact, that two out of the seven members who, including the Commander-in-Chief, constitute the Council of the Governor-General, are military men ; and it was contended by Sir David Barbour and Sir Auckland Colvin that the military element had, in consequence, somewhat disproportionate weight in the Council. It was argued on the other side that the Military Member of Council is rather a check on, than an ally of, the Commander-in-Chief. The Commissioners were informed that the late Lord Lytton, when Governor-General, thought that the Commander-in-Chief should not be a Member of Council, and that Sir Ashley Eden's Commission on Army Organisation in India made a recommendation to that effect. Lord Northbrook, Lord Lansdowne and Lord Cromer, were opposed to change. The point is noted in the present report, but no opinion is expressed upon it, as the Commissioner do not consider that it falls within their order of reference.

In the matter of audit, the Commissioners find that the departmental check is well organised and effective. The promptitude with which this audit is conducted and consolidated into one account in the whole of India is, in their opinion, highly commendable. The Departmental Auditors are not independent of the Executive Government in the sense that the officers of the Comptroller and Auditor-General at home are independent. The Commissioners, however, do not lay stress upon this point, because they think that the object of an independent audit is attained by the test audit which the Comptroller and Auditor-General applies. The Commissioners attach a great value to this test audit if applied upon a sufficient scale, and they suggest that a wide discretion should be left to the Comptroller and Auditor-General as to the extent of the test which he may consider it desirable to apply. It is recommended that the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India should, as far as circumstances permit, hold his office on terms similar to those which Parliament has enacted for the Comptroller and Auditor-General of the United Kingdom. He should be appointed by the Secretary of State in Council, and his tenure should be similar to that of the Judges of the Indian High Courts, while his rank and salary should be equivalent to that of a Secretary of Government. It might be necessary to appoint a new Assistant Secretary in the Finance Department to undertake the Executive duties of the Comptroller and Auditor-General to mark the importance of his independent office but his audit duties would remain the same, and in the opinion of the Commissioners, his present staff should suffice for them. In this connection the Commissioners further propose that the appropriation amounts of Indian expenditure, and the Appropriation Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon should follow the form of the Appropriation Reports which the Comptroller and Auditor-General of the United Kingdom presents with his certificate and commenis to the House of Commons. It is a form approved by the House of Commons, and found convenient by the Committee of Public Accounts in their examination of expenditure under the various votes. It is also recommended that the Appropriation Accounts of the Indian Government, with the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General upon them, should be forwarded by the Government of India to the Secretary of State, and should be referred by him on a Standing Committee, whose report, together with the Appropriation Accounts, the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, and the dispatch of the Indian Government which covers them, should be laid before Parliament, and should be accompanied by a Minute of the Secretary of State in Council dealing with questions raised in the report of the Home Committee.

*(To be continued.)*

THE "North China Herald" of March 21, says :—Several of the officers of H.M.S. Peacock, have been under court-martial during the past few days, as the result of a recent accident at Yangtze Cape through which two steam-pinnaces were, among other things, lost. We understand that Lieut. and Comdr., S. G. Douglas has been dismissed the ship, as has one other officer, while the case of a third is still before the Court. The command of the Peacock has been given to Lieut. C. P. R. Coode, 1st Lieut. of H. M. S. Algerine, who happens to be now in Shanghai on left.

## THE PLAGUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 10.

Mr. H. C. Chick, a Calcutta solicitor, died to-day of plague. The epidemic seems, however, to be abating somewhat, cases recorded yesterday being only 89 with 83 deaths.

APRIL 11.

The plague returns, issued to-day, show a further great increase in Bengal, the Patna district reporting 2,038 deaths and Calcutta 897 in seven days. The Madras Presidency, on the other hand, is now practically free, two plague deaths only occurring in the whole of it last week.

### MILITARY NEWS.

Captain Davis, 2nd Royal Irish, succeeds Captain Harvey as Station Staff Officer.

Second-Lieutenant Morns, Unattached List, officiates as Wing Officer, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers.

## SENTENCES ON AHMEDABAD DACOITS.

### THE EFFECTS OF THE FAMINE.

AHMEDABAD, APRIL 10.

Fourteen of the forty-one persons recently arrested on a charge of dacoity in the Ahmedabad district have been each sentenced in the local Sessions Court to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Dhulia "Kot" and other poor-houses in the neighbourhood are full of famine-stricken inmates, notwithstanding all efforts to send the able-bodied on relief-works and restrict the poor-houses for those physically weak.

Messrs. Shett Kama Ramji and Ramji Lukhmidas, two well-known Bombay citizens, have presented a handsome donation to the funds of the Mahipatram Orphanage.

In consequence of the increasing mortality in the city from measles and small-pox, the local authorities one night last week, by way of improving the atmosphere, burnt suphur and wood in the principal streets and at the city gates, and the fires were blazing the whole night through.

Deaths are daily occurring from over-crowding amongst beggars and starving people. They prefer to roam about the city, picking up and winnowing any particles of grain that they can lay their hands on rather than go to the poor-houses.

### STABBING CASE AT WADHAN.

### COMMITTAL OF THE ACCUSED.

RAJKOTE, APRIL 9.

On the 30th and 31st ult., before Rao Bahadur Kalyanroy Damoderroy, Deputy Assistant Political Agent of Jhalawar, Jhaweredas Khodedas was charged with stabbing a Taluqdar on the platform of the B. B. and C. I. Railway station at Wadhan. The prosecution was conducted by two Native Barristers, instructed by the Agency Pleader, and thirteen witnesses were examined. The accused, who was represented by a High Court pleader, reserved his cross-examination. The Magistrate framed charges against him under Sections 307 and 326 of the Indian Penal Code and committed him for trial to the Sessions.

Rao Bahadur Chamanroy, Deputy Assistant Political Agent at Halar, will, it is believed, be placed in charge of the famine operations in this Agency.

### THE AGA KHAN AT BHOWNAGAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, APRIL 9.

A very cordial reception was given to his Highness the Aga Khan, on his arrival at Jamnagar. The State Band was present at the station, whither his Highness travelled in the State saloon.

The Bhownagar State memorial to Dr. Burjorjee, the medical officer, has been postponed owing to an extension of leave to that distinguished officer.

The jowari crops at Veraval have considerably benefited by the fogs which have recently occurred as the dew has left much moisture on the ground.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL, 10.

The Anchor Line steamer Dalmatia left here for Bombay this evening.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Imperatrix, which left Bombay on the afternoon of the 1st instant, arrived at Suez on the 11th instant at day-break.

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Bhownugger ..... | 4 24-32 |

The Manchester Market has been steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... | 101 5-16 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes ..... | 101 1-2 |
| 8 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan ..... | 111 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers ..... | 64 1-8 |
| Bar Silver ..... | 27 3-8 |

## AHMEDABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, APRIL 10.

A STORM, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over here on Sunday last, at 7 p.m., when half an inch of rain was gauged. The fall of rain in this Hindu month is supposed by some Hindu astrologers to be ominous this year, as it will create some scarcity throughout the land and will be productive of more harm than good. Yesterday also the sky was overcast and there was thunder and lightning, but no rain.

During the week ending, 5th inst., 505 deaths were registered in the city, a death-rate which is five times as heavy as is to be found in a normal state. Fever and starvation claimed the highest figures, *viz.*, 164 and 109 respectively. While during the same week 93 births were registered by the municipal authorities.

Funds come in from various quarters for the support of the Sarangpore poor-house. Professor Fraser of the Deccan College and Dr. Dorabshaw Edalji Khothawala have sent in Rs. 25 and Rs. 46, the former from Poona and the latter from Sind.

The price of wheat per rupee is 15 seers and bajri 17 ; rice is Rs. 4 per maund and ghee Rs. 20½ per maund.

A condolence meeting of the inhabitants of Ahmedabad was held in the Manibhai Institute in memory of the late Manibhai Jasbhai on Saturday last, at 5 p.m., when Naggersbett Manibhai Premabhai occupied the chair. Mr. Chimbhai Madhubhai proposed that this meeting received with great pain the sad intelligence of the death of Dewan Bahadhur Manibhai Jasbhai, and therefore sincerely condoled with the sons and relatives of the deceased, who have suffered a great loss in the family. Messrs. Ramanbhai Mahipatram and Madhavlal Harilal seconded the proposal, which was carried unanimously. Proposed by Mr. Jesangbhai Hathesing and seconded by Mr. Varajral Sakerlal Vakil that this meeting requests Mr. Manibhai Premabhai to forward a letter of condolence to Mr. Motibhai, the eldest son of the deceased Manibhai Jasbhai. The meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

The Civil Courts will be closed during this summer from the 12th of April to the 29th of May, and the Ahmedabad Small Cause Court from the 13th of May to the 29th of the same month. We have now morning courts from 7 a. m., to 12 noon, until the rainy season.

Forty-one persons who were charged with having committed dacoity at Modassa, were tried before Mr. Fry, the Sessions Judge, and assessors. Out of these 14 were found guilty and sentences to rigorous imprisonment for two years and the rest were discharged. The camp of the Revenue Commissioner is now at Broach and that of Mr. Gibb, the Collector, at Ahmedabad.

## THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

### SPEECH TO THE AMRITSAR MUNICIPALITY.

AMRITSAR, April 9.

LAST night at 10 p.m. the Viceroy and Lady Curzon accompanied by Major the Hon. E. Baring, Military Secretary, Colonel Fenn, C.I.E., Captain Campbell, A.-D.-C. and Mr. Latimer, Assistant Private Secretary, arrived at Amritsar. On the platform to meet their Excellencies were the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Mackworth Young and Lady Young, and Captain Rawlins, Private Secretary, Mr. Dowie, Chief Secretary, Mr. Clarke, Commissioner, and most of the leading civil and military officers, as well as a large crowd of native gentlemen.

In the afternoon the Viceroy, accompanied by Lady Curzon and a number of the Staff, drove to the Municipal Buildings where he was presented with an address by the members of the Amritsar Municipality. A large crowd has assembled in the building.

The Viceroy replied as follows :—"Gentlemen of the Municipal Committee of Amritsar,—Years ago when I was travelling in India I came to Amritsar and took my place in the obscure crowd of pilgrims of all nationalities who elbowed their way along the stone causeway that leads to your holy temple, the shrine and centre of the Sikh faith. Now that I come back again as Viceroy of India I regard this city and its picturesque and historic associations with a not diminished interest, while I am almost able to act the part of a cicerone to Lady Curzon, who visits Amritsar for the first time, and whom you have gracefully included in your address of welcome. Every traveller, and still more every Viceroy, must be aware of the loyalty and the valour of the noble race of Sikhs, these virtues are independent of locality or climate or conditions of service. I have seen the masculine Sikh policemen in Shanghai, managing with perfect ease a noisy crowd of Celestial ragamuffins, I have seen a stalwart Sikh Regiment upon the parade ground at Hongkong. As Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in England I was brought into contact with the brave deeds of the Sikh soldier in the heart of East Africa and at the sources of the Nile. Wherever they go courageous and manly, and truly loyal to the sovereign whom they serve, faithful to the regiment whose badge they wear, devoted to the officers whom they follow, and fearless even unto death, such are the Sikh soldiers, the pith of our Indian army. As I move about India I see at remote frontier outposts, no less than at the sites of historic sieges or engagements, the scenes of their heroism and self-sacrifice, and I come across tablets and monuments that perpetuate the record of their daring. Your allegiance, therefore, requires no assertion in words, since it has been so amply vindicated by deeds. At the same time it has been a source of the greatest satisfaction to myself as head of the Government of India and still more, if it be possible to that venerable Sovereign who loves India so well that in the recent troubles with which her empire has been assailed in South Africa there has come from the whole of India, and not least from this province of the Punjab, so spontaneous an outburst of fidelity while the skies were still overcast, and so loud and unanimous a note of rejoicing when the clouds rolled away. You have followed this war with interest because many of yourselves or of your fellowcitizens have served with the British officers who have been engaged, perhaps under the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Roberts, himself, and because you know from your own experience that the victory of the British arms does not carry with it extermination or hardship to the vanquished race, but is the starting point of a new era of peace and prosperity and good will between the conquerors and the conquered.

"But I must turn from the contemplation of your history and your loyalty to the concrete facts of everyday life which a busy mercantile city like Amritsar is not so modest or so foolish as to hide from the eyes of a passing Viceroy. Your city has, I know, for many years past been building up a solid commercial and industrial reputation, and is as anxious and apparently as capable so do business as it is to produce soldiers. I am always glad when I hear the hum and see the smoke of factories in India. Not that I think either of these beautiful, both indeed from the aesthetic point of view are detestable, but I rejoice because I know that they mean good wages and steady occupation to hundreds, often to thousands, of Indian artisans, and that in the lamentable decline of native handicrafts they provide a substitute which is practical and remunerative, even if it be not delectable. I am only anxious about one thing. When you employ European mechanical appliances to assist you in producing manufactures of Asiatic type or origin pray do not at the same time borrow European designs. They are commonly base and inartistic and vulgar. I was visiting this morning your principal carpet factory where the carpets are still, I am glad to see, woven by hand, but I thought that I detected in some of the patterns an admixture of foreign taste. Pray do not be beguiled into this error. Adhere to your old Indian and Persian models, which were the product of a race of natural artists, and upon which the modern world will never improve. Above all I would say to the native princes and noblemen, when you order a carpet for your palaces or mansions do not think of going to Europe and of patronizing the hideous designs of Kidderminster or of Brussels ; buy your carpets in your own country, and make it a condition that they are of Indian colouring and Indian pattern. There is a tendency among rich men in India to think that the latest European fabrication is the most fashionable, and therefore the best. There is no inherent connection between fashion and merit, and the latest pattern is often the worst art. You speak in your address of a technical school supported by the Municipality. Whether it be for the revival of Oriental arts and industries, or for the study of Western methods and appliances, I hope that this school is conducted on business-like lines. If technical education is to be a success in India, it must enable a man to become not a great scholar but a good workman. You must train him not so much in principles as in practice. A very fair test of the work done by the Municipal Committee is supplied by the state of sanitation in the city or town whose revenues they administer. It is gratifying to learn that you have so far escaped both plague and famine, although a city that is so great a centre of pilgrimage must from the nature of things be particularly exposed. I am also pleased to learn of the useful purposes to which you have devoted and are proposing to devote you municipal credit. I would only suggest that you complete the drainage system before you undertake the water-supply, a considera tion which must, I think, be present to your own minds, seeing that in your address you have admitted that without a complete drainage system the benefit of a pure and wholesome water-supply would be gravely impaired. You conclude by reminding me that your immunity from famine had not rendered you blind to the sufferings or deaf to the appeals of others and that you have recently held a public meeting in Amritsar to organise local contributions to the Famine Relief Fund. India can in no way better vindicate its solidarity of feeling and its claim to a national existence than by recognising a common interest in public misfortune. Adversity is very capricious and partial in its visitations. It spares here while it strikes there, but she favoured of to-day may be the victim of to-morrow, and in relieving the trouble of others you are also earning a similar relief should you ever stand in need of it yourselves in days to come. Allow me to thank you, gentlemen, most cordially for your address and for the handsome casket in which it is enclosed." (Applause.)

## MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

MR. MULJI B. BARBHAYA presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall. There were also present :—Mr. James MacDonald, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. N. N. Katrack, Mr. K. N. Wadia, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Mr. S. D. Khote, Mr. Fazulohoy Visram, Mr. Hartley Kennedy, and Mr. L. W. Michael, acting Municipal Secretary.

SUPPLY OF TIMBER.

The Committee accepted the tender of Messrs. Tyebali Adamji and Co. for the supply of timber during the current year.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

On the suggestion of the Municipal Commissioner the Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the acquisition of land, admeasuring 3054 square yards required for one of the new roads sanctioned by the Corporation to be laid out in Agripada. The total cost is estimated at Rs. 211.

MUNICIPAL WORKSHOPS.

The Commissioner in a letter informed the Committee that the cylinder of the steam hammer which had been in use at the Municipal Workshops since before 1876 had cracked, and he, therefore, proposed to purchase another of the same size but of the double standard pattern at an approximate cost of Rs. 4,000. It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the grant.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

## THE FAR EAST.

### JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

### STATEMENT BY MARQUESS ITO.

### JAPAN'S POLICY DEFINED.

### THE REFORMERS IN CHINA.

YOKOHAMA, March 17.

IN the course of an interview, Marquess Ito says that the current rumours that war is imminent between Russia and Japan are without foundation. They are merely the outcome of newspaper writing. At the present moment, an agreement, exists between Russia and Japan to the effect that neither country shall encroach on Corea ; and they must believe that Russia is sincere in her promise to keep the pact.

The new Russian Minister to Corea, before going to take up his appointment, went to Tokio first to consult regarding the international arrangement. The relations between the two countries were most friendly.

Speaking of the war in South Africa, Marquess Ito said the result will be a substantial increase of Britain's greatness. It would create a new interest in her army, and the various Colonies would take up the question and develop military forces on their own account. The outcome will be that Great Britain will have trained soldiers all over the world, ready at a moment's notice to assist in the defence of the Empire.

The Japanese policy, he said, was not a colonial one. The strong army and navy they were building up was intended to defend Japan and Japanese commercial interests are not for conquest. Japan had no financial resources to encourage her to enter upon a war of aggrandisement. But the new development of Japanese commerce in the Far East rendered it necessary that every nation must protect its interests with a show of power.

He recognised the United States of America as a new factor in Eastern politics, and he was of opinion that if America was going to have worldwide commercial interest she must mix in foreign politics.

He welcomed the policy of the United States in regard to China. Whatever might be the policy of other contries, he was convinced that Japan, Great Britain and the United States stood for the maintenance of the territorial integrity of China. Japan was desirous that China should develope under her own Government. There was no danger of China's swamping the world's markets with manufactured products because Chinese skilled labour is too far behind that of other countries, and as it developed they must remember that wages would appreciate and the standard of living rise, as they had done in Japan. He thought the present reform movement in China was revolutionary in character and altogether insignificant as it has no following among the people.

### MARTYRS TO THE REFORM CAUSE.

Canton, March 23.

ON the evening of the 18th day of the Second Moon (March 18th), there was a great stir in the yamen of the Nam Hoi Magistrate. All the military officials of the District were present, and also some five hundred soldiers. When it was very late the Magistrate with this imposing military escort set out. The object and destination of the expedition was kept a strict secret. It was supposed at the time that they had gone off to arrest a party of robbers. A little reflection would have shewn the folly of such an explanation, for it is well-known that the authorities seldom or never attempt to take robbers or pirates in the act. It is after the robbers have secured their booty and are well off that the hue and cry is raised. Why, then, the question will be asked, did this official with a paternal interest sally forth so boldly towards the midnight hour? The answer is not far to seek. All these elaborate preparations were to arrest a helpless and defenceless woman in a village lying on the outskirts of Canton. And of what great crime is this poor woman guilty that such extra precautions should be taken to secure her arrest? Did the Magistrate anticipate that a large body of men would oppose his heroic attempt to enter a house where, besides a few men, there were only a number of small-footed women and children? This unfortunate woman is the wife of a Chinese merchant residing in the U. S. America. This man, by name Lo Kak Wai, has joined the society organized by Hong Yau Wai for the protection of the Emperor of China. For this devotion to the sovereign who now sits on the throne of China, Lo Kak Wai finds himself a marked man. Strange to say this is brought about by the Emperor's representative in America, who is none other than Mr. Ng Tit Yung, formerly well known in Hongkong. As soon as the ambassador found Lo Kak Wai's name in the list of members of the Society for the protection of the Emperor, he telegraphed his name to the Viceroy of the Two Kwang Provinces. It was at the instance of this dignitary that the arrests were made. When the Nam-hoi Magistrate got to the house of Lo Kak Wai he found there one of the clansmen, a near relation of Lo's. This man was also conveyed to the Yamen with Mrs. Lo, and thrown into prison with the common malefactors. The trial, if such a phrase can be used of Chinese justice, will take place before long.

## THE FAMINE IN RAJPUTANA.

### HEART-RENDING SCENES.

A Calcutta gentleman gives the "Englishman" an account of the deplorable state of affairs in Rajputana. He writes :—

"The misery of it. Oh the misery of this terrible famine ! I feel inclined to weep and I do weep as the awful cases come before me. One of my punkah men came into the verandah last evening and simply could not move after he lay down. He said he could not pull the punkah and I suggested that in that case he would have to go. Quietly he just managed to raise himself up and was staggering away without a word when Gopal went after him and asked him where he was going. He replied "to die in the road," and then we got the poor devil's tale of suffering. For days not a piece of solid food has passed his lips and for months the seeds from the trees and a little "atta" with water have kept him alive. Another of the boys who pulls my punkah at night is one of a family of five, father mother and three sons, seventeen, twelve and four years old respectively. The father gets five rupees a month. the boy used to get two rupees a month in a stable, but in consequence of the famine the horses have been sent away and the boy was dismissed. He has tried, but without success, to get other employment and came here to pull my punkah on an anna a night. One rupee a month each for five people with wheat at six and three quarter seers for the rupee ! This boy told me that he had only three chittacks of "atta" a day, one and a half in the morning, and one and a half in the evening, which he mixed with a little water and drank. His parents took four chittacks and his little brothers two, and that this has been going on ever since he lost his employment. I could not believe it and called Gopal into the verandah to corroborate the story. Gopal told me it was quite true, that two mornings ago he saw this youngster take a small bundle from the corner of his rag, and after mixing the contents in some water he drank it, and then he found out from the boy what I only discovered last evening. Then I was prompted to make further enquiries and learnt that for some days past Gopal had been spending four annas a day on extra food and giving it to these four boys, two being fed in the morning and two in the evening. The one who was so absolutely done up is much bigger than the others. His hours for pulling are from 1 to 3-30 in the morning, so that I scarcely ever saw him and not a word of complaint did the poor devil ever utter to Gopal or he too would have been fed. Now I have ordered that these men are to get one anna's worth of "purees" every evening when they come here and they are to be paid one and a half anna a night and the smallest and poorest of the lot I have kept to pull my day punkah, which is only a matter of two hours, at one anna a day. S—i we have always looked upon as only one degree removed from Barabbas in his predilection for sinfulness, but he has a kind heart in spite of his peculations and general depravity. I find that he also has been spending four to six annas a day in feeding the gang of coolies which were made over to him to help him in his work. They are great big men, nearly all from Jeypur, but they are fearfully famine-stricken and there is such a don't-care-what-becomes-of-me look in their faces which is positively sickening.

"One day R—came in and asked me to accompany him to the famine camp on the other side of the river. We went, and the memory of it haunts me still. Unless you have seen it you can form no possible idea of what it is like, positively too sickening for words. There we saw some four hundred boys, about one hundred and twenty men and three hundred women and babies, bags of bones sucking at bags of bones for nourishment, and what struck me as one of the most dreadful features of the whole case was that children with their mothers seemed to be in the worst condition, showing clearly that the women stole the food from their own children. I pointed this out to R—and he immediately gave orders that these children were to be fed separately and that their food was not to be made over to the mothers. Some of the boys were too awful for words. Lots of these children are simply bones, which you can count with skin hanging over them. Until I saw it, I could not believe it was possible for human beings to get into this condition and live."

MAJOR D. TEMPLE, Royal Army Medical Corps, Umballa, will have charge of the new anti-rabic Institute at Kasauli. He is admirably qualified for the post, being a distinguished bacteriologist and having studied under Pasteur at various times of late years.

## NOTES FROM PARIS.

### THE DREYFUS AMNESTY BILL.

### FRENCH OPINION ON THE WAR.

PARIS, MARCH 23.

THERE is reason to believe that the Select Committee of the Senate on Amnesty will issue a report unfavourable to the Amnesty Bill. This decision will be a great victory for French Liberals and a defeat for the Nationalists. The old General Staff, whose insolence increased daily with their growing prospects of impunity, asserted that the amnesty was sought for by Colonel Picquart, M. Zola, and M. Reinach. As a matter of fact, it is the latter who, by their depositions the other day before the Committee of the Senate, have converted a majority for amnesty into what now appears to be a majority against it. The Government, too, have reconsidered their position. The Amnesty Bill is really a a Nationalist intrigue to screen General Mercier and other Generals, Billot, De Boisdeffre, etc., from punishment.

The mid-Lent festivities, during which the laundresses parade the streets and boulevards in fantastically-decorated chariots, was expected this year to assume a character of almost International interest. According to the programme published some weeks ago, the procession was to have been headed by Jeanne d'Arc on horseback, surrounded by mounted burghers of the Transvaal and Orange Free State, while at the end was to be a low platform on wheels carrying a colossal figure, representing John Bull tormented by a swarm of little Boers. This display was imagined during the reverses of the British troops, and would scarcely have been in keeping with existing circumstances, but it would doubtless have greatly amused the Parisians, and might have led to disturbances of a regrettable character. Though the British nation would scarcely have taken offence at the antics of the washerwomen, the French Government were well-inspired in prohibiting a demonstration which might have led to disturbances in the streets. The prohibition must also be regarded as an additional proof of the desire of the French Government to avoid everything that might impair the good relations existing between the Quai d'Orsay and Downing-street.

The possibility of the Boers, in their despair wreaking vengeance on the Transvaal gold mines still continues to pre-occupy the minds of a great many Frenchmen, and especially those who hold Transvaal Securities. M. Raymond Kochlin, writing in the "Debats," points out that if Mr. Kruger has announced many a time that the Boers would defend themselves to the very last, he has never said anything to warrant the assertion that the mining property would, as far as possible, be destroyed. No one could, he thinks, approve such conduct on the part of the Boers, especially as it would be contrary to all the usages of war, and constitute an act of barbarism. He does not believe Mr. Kruger would commit such a fault. It is not only the English, but also the French, Germans, and, indeed, all the peoples of Europe that have invested money for the working of the South African mines. Till now the Continental holders of those mining Shares have shown sympathy for the Boers, and that sympathy was all the more disinterested on account of the considerable loss entailed on them by the war. That sympathy has been unavailing to obtain European intervention, and M. Kochlin admits that present circumstances appear to render it impossible. He, nevertheless, believes that this sympathy of Continental nations may, at a given moment be of real value to the Transvaal, but he urges the Boers to abstain from any action which would not only be disgraceful, but calculated to alienate from them the goodwill of civilised nations.

A startling incident occurred in one of the Appeal Courts at the Palais de Justice this morning. The President of the Tribunal, M. Derard des Glajeux, had just finished reading a judgment confirming a verdict against M. Bardin, chemist, of St. Maur les Fosses, when this person advanced to the Bar of the Court, and before he could be seized had drawn a revolver, and fired three shots in the direction of the President. One of the bullets passed very close to M. des Glajeux, the others embedding themselves in the ceilling. The would-be assassin was at once overpowered by the lawyers present, and handed over to the police officials. The sitting of the Court was not suspended, the President, with remarkable coolness, ordering the first case to be proceeded with as soon as Bardin had been removed in custody. Bardin, it is stated, wrote some days ago to the President, informing him of his intention to shoot him if the appeal was not given in his favour, and, in order to allow him to calm himself, the verdict was communicated to him some days ago. His mental condition will now be inquired into.

A telegram from Rouen announces that the Museum of Antiquities in that town has been broken into by burglars. The thieves broke the various glass cases containing old coins, medals, and collars. They appear to have only attached importance to the pieces of gold, and to have disdained ancient and valuable silver and bronze medals, which would show that they were merely ordinary housebreakers. Among the articles stolen was a gold ring of the Merovian period, some fifteen Roman coins, a gold necklace believed to be Gallic, and a collection consisting of nine medallions, a small collar, and two bracelets, all in gold, and known as the Cailly treasure. The articles stolen have an actual value of some three or four thousand francs, but to collectors they would probably be worth quite ten thousand francs.

For the first time since his reception at the Military Club in Paris, after his return from Fashoda, Major Marchand was last night present at a public gathering in the capital, organised by the Commercial Geographical Society. This Society had awarded the explorer its medal ; but the Major could only be persuaded to attend the gathering on the express conditions that his name should not appear on the programme ; that he should not be called upon to speak, and that no previous announcement should be made of his intention to be present at the meeting. The conditions were strictly adhered to ; but Major Marchand, who was in civil attire, was nevertheless at once recognised by the audience upon taking his seat on the platform, and was accorded a very hearty reception.

The "Gazette des Tribunaux" records what will probably be the final judgment in the litigation which has ensued between the artist, M

Affairs after Fashoda had given the English full liberty to crush the South African Republics, this policy being anti-national and inhuman.

Visitors to the Paris Exhibition will do well to beware of the water-bottle. A far from reassuring discussion is in progress at the Hotel de Ville with regard to the water, supply of the capital. Neither as regards quality nor quantity is the supply what it ought to be. When the summer is at all dry the reservoirs cannot meet the demand, and with the arrival of the dog days householders are wont to receive a cheering official intimation to the effect that the spring water for which they pay rates will be replaced for a week or more by water from the Seine. The municipal councillors, to their credit be it said, feel that it would be an outrage to dose unsuspecting visitors with this appalling fluid, which, in spite of sanitary improvements, will for several years to come be a solution of sewage and everything nuclean. In consequence precautions are to be taken to meet the extra requirements occasioned by the Exhibition. Thanks to the wet winter, it will be possible to start on the summer with the reservoirs unusually full. Moreover, the supply has been increased. Two streams, the Loing and the Lunain, are expected to furnish an additional 50,000 cubic metres of relatively pure water, and a reserve supply of 100,000 cubic metres is to be kept in readiness at Saint-Cloud. These measures are excellent so far as they go. The trouble is that even the spring water is far from being above suspicion. The Municipal Council has listened to some very ugly tales in this connection—tales which have all the more point in view of the epidemic of typhoid fever which has dragged on in desultory fashion throughout the winter. The truth is the authorities are highly perplexed. They have spared no pains to procure pure water. There exists a host of committees sub-committees, inspectors, special investigators, and other bodies and functionaries innumerable whose sole mission is to solve the problem. The united intelligence of all these specialists is of no avail. Some time ago the "committee for finding springs suitable for providing Paris with drinking water" discovered the waters of the Vanne and had them tapped for the benefit of the capital. Unfortunately these waters after having been "laid on" at great expense, have been found to contain the Eberth bacillus, the pestilent microbe that engenders typhoid fever. In short, the elaborate precautions taken have yielded the most questionable results. The authorities themselves admit that they cannot recommend their water unless it has been boiled. This significant confession is all too eloquent as it stands, and requires no comment.

L'aiglon, a new play in six acts, by M. Rostand (the author of "Cyrano de Bergerac"), which was produced the other night at the Sarah Bernhardt Theatre, is likely to prove a failure with the mass of playgoers, though with the first night's audience it was at least a "succes d'estime." Whether this be the fault of the author or of the actress who plays the title role of the Young Eagle, the unfortunate Duc de Reichstadt, Napoleon's only son, would be somewhat difficult to determine. Madame Sarah resembles neither Napoleon the Great nor Marie Louise, but her white uniform of an Austrian Colonel fits her well, especially round the waist, and her Aiglon is neither Laurenzaccio nor Hamlet. The play is very lengthy, and in the last three acts is tedious, for there is no clearly defined plot. The general idea of the piece is that there is a conspiracy to replace the Duc de Reichstadt on the throne of France, which is frustrated by Metternich. In Act IV., at a magnificently-staged masked ball in the open air, given by Metternich, the young Prince decides, on the advice of his friends, to flee. But Metternich comes up with him on the battlefield of Wagram, which the Prince is visiting in pious memory of his father, and the plan is changed, the Duc dying in the last act at Schoenbrun. The minor parts of the play were well filled, M. Guitry created the amusing role of flambeau, an old soldier of the famous "Garde." Mlle. Blanche Dufrene as Comtesse Camarata, a sort of female Napolean, is also to be congratulated.

## THANA NEWS.

Our local correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says:—The Hon. Mr. W. H. Crowe, Bar.-at-Law, Sessions Judge of Thana, is not going on three months' privilege leave as before stated; but on one and a half month's leave only. He is expected to succeed the Hon. Mr. H. J. Parsons, one of the Puisne Judges of the High Court of Bombay, when the latter officer retires on the 30th May next. Mr. Raghunath Shivram Tipnis, B.A., LL.B., of Dhoolia, will be appointed as Sessions Judge of Thana, vice the Hon'ble Mr. Crowe.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, I. F., Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, Northern Division, who came down here in connection with the Famine Relief Works left for Broach, on Saturday last. Rao Bahadur Jethalal Varajbhai, Native Assistant to the Commissioner, N. D., has also left Thana for Broach.

Mr. Ratansi Premji, a prominent grain merchant of Thana, has erected a charitable stand-pipe of Tansa water near the office of the Huzur Deputy Collector from the 1st instant and supply water to poor people of Thana for drinking purposes only.

As previously reported about six thousand famine-stricken people of different caste were brought down here from Bombay in charge of the police by special trains. They will be examined by the Civil Surgeon of Thana and employed on the Famine Relief Works at Pokharan Tank, and on the Gaimookh Road in Salsette (Thana) Taluka.

A general meeting of the Thana Municipality will be held in the Municipal Hall, at 5 p.m., on the 14th instant, for the consideration of the following business:—Election of members of the Managing and Sanitary Committee for the next three months. Resolutions of the Managing Committee.—Forwarding General Budget for the year 1900-1901 for sanction. Forwarding plan from the Executive Engineer, Thana District, with regard to widening road to thirty feet between the Jambli Point and the Police Chowkee, No. 2 in the Bazaar Peith. Forwarding letter from E. Engineer in connection with the Pokharan Tank Work. Correspondence regarding several municipal matters will also be placed before the general meeting for disposal.

In this district the number of famine-stricken people employed on the Famine Relief Works in Dhanoo-Umargaon Taluka during the week was as follows:—Men 1,165, women 1,695 and children 593, and the expenditure on their account for the week was Rs. 2,255. The following further allotment was sanctioned during the past financial year:—Rs. 3,000 for kitchens attached to the Famine Relief Works.

Four thousand five hundred and eighty-two bales of compressed grass, weighing 672,484 lbs, were despatched to the famine-affected districts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur in the Central Division by Mr. R. F. Fagan, I. F. S., Superintendent, Famine Grass Operations on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Line, South Section, in the Thana District, during the preceding week.

Mr. Shridhar Ramchendra Dongre, a pensioned Sheristedar to the Huzur Deputy Collector, has been appointed Inspector on Famine Relief Works at Pokhran, in Thana, from the 3rd instant. Azam Fanse, a Karkoon on the establishment of Huzur Treasury Account Office and a bailiff of the Subordinate Judge's Court of Thana have been appointed assistants to Mr. S. R. Dongre. Mr. Zahiruddin Mahomed Yusuf, Hospital Apprentice Civil Hospital, Thana, will proceed to the Deccan shortly, in order to join the Civil Medical Pupil Class in Sassoon's General Hospital, Poona.

In the Thana District collection and burning of rat materials are in progress. The supply of grain is sufficient. The price of rice, second sort, was sixteen and a half pounds per rupee at Suddur Station (Thana) during the past week.

In the Civil and Police Hospital at Thana, the thermometer readings ranged from 80 to 94 degrees in the shade yesterday, and 80 to 92 degrees on the day previous.

The new member for Troyes in the French Chamber of Deputies is by far the biggest man in that House. So enormous are his proportions that the Palais Bourbon has not an armchair vast enough to accommodate him, and a new one is being made of Gargantuan size. Troyes is famous for its sausages, and people are asking themselves whether there is any connection between that fact and the physical peculiarity of its representative.

Advice to Mothers?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 4d. per bottle.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

## THE FAMINE.

### BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

During the week ending the 31st ultimo there was rain in parts of the Sholapur, Poona, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar Districts, and the Native States of Aundh, Phaltan and Jamkhandi. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in Kaira, Thana, Poona, Nasik, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara and Kolaba; elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary.

A statement showing the progress of relief measures during the week ending the 31st ultimo is appended. The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

| | Preceding week. | Week under report. |
|---|---|---|
| Workers | 292,747 | 294,429 |
| Dependants | 256,536 | 254,210 |
| Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages | 91,332 | 117,629 |

The following relief works were started during the week under report:—

Ahmedabad.—Deepening the Sher Tank.

Panch Mahals.—Deepening the Tanks at Wadatalav and Malao.

Broach.—Ankleswar Tank.

Surat.—Excavating the Daramu Tank.

Sholapur.—Ballast-collection for the Railway at Jeur-Sholapur-Hotgi Road.

Ahmednagar.—Road from Mahi-Jalgaon to Sholapur. Pathardi-Mohe Road. Metal-breaking on the Khadaka-Belapur Road, and Samrad Ghat-Ghar Road.

Khandesh.—Metal-breaking on the Tasgaon-Parola Road, Metal-breaking on the Kurka Road, Metal-breaking on the Parola-Dharangaon Road. Metal-breaking on the Machi-Bardi Road, and Metal-breaking on the Shahada-Prakasha Road.

The entertainment of three special Mamlatdars, 15 Circle Inspectors and other establishment for the purpose of acquiring lands required for large relief works in the Ahmednagar District has been authorized. Arrangements have been made, in communication with the G. I P. Railway Company, to carry out by famine labour the work of ballast-collection for the Amainer-Jalgaon and Chaltgaon-Dhulia Railway.

The health of the people on relief works and in poor-house and villages is reported to be generally satisfactory. As cholera has broken out on some relief works in Khandesh and Nasik, the following circular has been issued to the Collectors of affected districts and the Sanitary Commissioner:—"In view of the outbreaks of cholera in several camps it is requested that the very strictest attention to all sanitary measures, including the disposal of the dead, may be enjoined on all Government servants employed in connection with relief works. The Sanitary Commissioner will issue any detailed instructions he may consider necessary or point out former instructions as regards the disinfection and protection of water-supply and other sanitary precautions, and severe notice should be taken of any discovered neglect of them."

As the number of famine-stricken immigrants in Bombay who are to be sent to Thana is found to be large and all the able-bodied among them cannot be accommodated on the Pokhran Tank work, arrangements have been made to open also the Thana-Ghodbandar Road as relief work to provide for the surplus. It has been directed that all the immigrants should be medically examined in Bombay before their departure thence.

The following allotments have been sanctioned:—Rs.

1,20,000 for kitchens attached to relief works in Ahmedabad.

1,00,000 for kitchens attached to relief works in Ahmednagar.

40,000 for kitchens attached to relief works in Nasik.

20,000 for kitchens attached to relief works in Satata.

3,000 for kitchens attached to relief works in Thana.

1,00,000 for gratuitous village relief and doles to village servants in Ahmednagar.

37,000 for gratuitous village relief and doles to village servants in Ahmedabad.

10,000 for gratuitous village relief and doles to village servants in Satara.

200 for gratuitous relief in Ratnagiri.

60,000 for poor-houses in Ahmedabad.

25,000 for poor-houses in Ahmednagar.

24,000 for poor-houses in Khandesh.

3,000 for poor-houses in Nasik.

1,000 for poor-houses in Bijapur.

22,000 for improvement of the water-supply in Ahmednagar.

10,000 for improvement of the water-supply in Gujrat.

6,000 for sinking trial shafts for irrigation wells in Poona.

4,000 for sinking trial shafts for irrigation wells in Sholapur.

1,000 for Civil Agency works in Ahmednagar.

1,450 for the cattle Camp at Dhulia in the Khandesh District.

585 for grass depots in Ahmednagar.

200 for experiments in feeding cattle on prickly-pear in the Bhimthadi Taluka of the Poona District.

23 (monthly) for additional remuneration to village officers under Section 52 (*f*) of the Famine Code in the Yeola Taluka of the Nasik District.

201 (monthly) for additional remuneration to village officers under Section 52 (*f*) of the Famine Code in the Godhra Taluka of the Panch Mahals District.

54 (monthly) for additional remuneration to village officers under Section 52 (*f*) of the Famine Code in the Karjat Taluka of the Ahmednagar District.

The following disbursements of takavi advances made up to the end of February 1900 in the districts named below have been reported to Government:—

| | Under the Land Improvement Loan Act. | Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | |
| Ahmedabad | 1,09,813 | 2,34,615 |
| Kaira | 1,25,237 | 1,17,316 |
| Panch Mahals | 10,504 | 36,042 |
| Surat | 58,279 | 16,689 |
| Broach | 1,06,635 | 2,25,537 |
| Ahmednagar | 1,59,610 | 1,12,353 |
| Khandesh | 1,95,959 | 10,598 |
| Nasik | 75,318 | 8,380 |
| Poona | 1,01,962 | 1,329 |
| Satara | 1,03,300 | 34,711 |
| Sholapur | 19,125 | 9,197 |
| Dharwar | 28,900 | ... |

The following allotments for takavi advances during the current financial year have been sanctioned:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Northern Division | 7,62,000 |
| Central Division | 10,17,000 |
| Southern Division | 5,00,000 |
| Sind | 3,77,000 |

An additional allotment of Rs. 1,00,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, for expenditure on operations for the supply of fodder to the affected districts. The weekly progress statement of these operations is appended.

Questions having been raised as to the precise principles to be followed in determining whether the levy of land revenue should be suspended, orders to the following effect have been issued:—

"Government are unable to accept the view that nobody who has lost his crop should be pressed to pay his land revenue in the current year. Whether the assessment is a tax or rent, it is a public due, which a man of means is under as strong an obligation to pay punctually as he is to discharge a private debt.

The argument that it is a discouragement of thrift to levy the assessment at once from those who have means and to allow a postponement to those who have squandered their savings is based on a misapprehension. Mere suspension of the levy and not remission is at present in question. To a person who is able to pay without inconvenience or difficulty there is no advantage in postponing payment and increasing the burden of a future year. It is an act of thrift to meet a liability when it is due.

It is stated that the decision whether an occupant has the means of paying his assessment practically lies with the subordinate village officials. It has, however, been distinctly ordered in Government Resolution No. 183, dated 12th January 1900, that the question whether distraint should be resorted to is to be decided by an officer of not lower rank than that of Assistant or Deputy Collector. It is true that the officer who has to determine the point may have to depend largely on information supplied by the village officials. But it is open to the occupant concerned to adduce all the evidence available on his side. The position will be exactly the same if in future the question becomes one of remission, and it is in fact the same throughout the whole course of revenue administration. The system of reliance on village officials may not be free from objection, but it is the only one practicable, and there is no reason why it should be considered especially dangerous when applied to the question whether the levy of assessment in any individual instance should be suspended.

It is not clear whether any doubt is entertained as to the wish of Government not to encroach on the fund which the cultivator needs for seed, for agricultural implements, for cattle and for maintenance until next harvest. The orders contained in Government Resolutions Nos. 9704, dated 2nd December 1896, 183, dated 12th January 1900, and 236, dated 16th January 1900 seem to be sufficiently clear. But to prevent possibility of mistake His Excellency the Governor in Council repeats and he wishes it to be clearly understood, that no coercion should be used to recover from an occupant assessment which he cannot pay out of resources other than those needed for the efficient resumption of agricultural operations. The benefit of any reasonable doubt should be given to the occupant, more especially in the Deccan, where the recurrence of severe famine after an interval of but two not very favourable seasons must have exhausted the savings of many cultivating occupants. At the same time Government see no reason to modify the instruction contained in paragraph 1 of Government Resolution No. 236, dated 14th January 1900, that if a man who sub-lets land or lends money asks for a postponement of levy, ample proof should be required of the absence of other resources than the means of gaining a livelihood by cultivation before it is held that he is entitled to have payment suspended. Even in such cases postponement is not prohibited if such proof is forthcoming, and the condition on which the levy of assessment due from a landowner who does not cultivate himself may be suspended has been stated in Government Resolution No. 9704, dated 2nd December 1896. But if a person has hitherto been receiving rents and interest on loans, there is a strong presumption that he can without difficulty pay his assessment, and the burden of proving the contrary lies on him.

The orders which have been issued relate only to the suspension of the levy of assessment. In 1896-97 Government followed the course recommended by the Famine Commission of 1878, that as a rule in the first instance postponement should be allowed where needed and the question of remission decided subsequently according to the nature of future seasons and other circumstances, and the same course will be followed now. But the same principle will be applied in deciding the question of remission as that of suspension. And if in any case it is clear that there is no chance of an occupant being able for several years to come to pay what is due without borrowing, a remission may be granted at once. In existing circumstances it may be expedient to adopt that course somewhat freely in the Deccan, where it will save thrifty cultivators from being completely disheartened by an accumulation of misfortunes.

It is presumed that in all cases in which the issue of notices is followed by a decision that the levy of the assessment should be suspended the notice fees are remitted. If orders to that effect have not already been issued by the Collectors, they should now be given."

### THE NUMBERS ON RELIEF.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

| Name of Province. | Preceding week. Relief works. | Gratuitous relief. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| British Provinces. | | | |
| Madras | 8,661 | ..... | 8,666 |
| Bombay and Sindh | 1,156,312 | 91,973 | 1,248,290 |
| N.-W. Provinces and Oudh | 2,609 | 609 | 3,218 |
| Punjab | 185,001 | 26,304 | 211,305 |
| Central Provinces | 1,182,842 | 350,191 | 1,513,833 |
| Berar | 337,750 | 16,200 | 353,950 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 82,884 | 22,486 | 105,370 |
| Total British Provinces | 2,956,454 | 5,07,746 | 3,444,910 |
| Native States. | | | |
| Rajputana States | 351,385 | 103,160 | 460,045 |
| Central India States | 111,402 | 24,855 | 135,257 |
| Hyderabad | 226,004 | 20,409 | 246,413 |
| Baroda | 46,434 | 13,666 | 60,100 |
| Bombay Native States | 429,334 | 39,196 | 468,530 |
| Punjab Native States | 9,982 | 9,593 | 19,575 |
| Central Provinces Feudatory States | 32,350 | 13,432 | 45,782 |
| Total Native States | 1,207,491 | 2,29,211 | 1,436,702 |
| Grand Total | 4,163,955 | 7,36,957 | 4,880,912 |

| Name of Province. | Present week. Relief works. | Gratuitous relief. | Total. | Increase or decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| British Provinces. | | | | |
| Madras | 7,972 | ..... | 7,972 | —694 |
| Bombay and Sind | 1170,005 | 103,423 | 1,272,428 | +23,538 |
| N.-W. Provinces and Oudh | 2,388 | 591 | 2,979 | —217 |
| Punjabs | 173,168 | 26,858 | 200,026 | —11,279 |
| Central Provinces | 1,183,528 | 368,111 | 1,551,639 | +38,806 |
| Berar | 342,615 | 19,057 | 361,672 | + 7,722 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 91,231 | 21,214 | 115,476 | +10,106 |
| Total British Provinces | 2,970,908 | 541,254 | 3,512,192 | +67,932 |
| Native States. | | | | |
| Rajputana States | 356,883 | 101,607 | 458,490 | —1,555 |
| Central India States | 63,210 | 18,067 | 81,277 | —51,480 |
| Hyderabad | 263,052 | 21,700 | 285,362 | +38,949 |
| Baroda | 48,686 | 17,080 | 65,766 | +5,666 |
| Bombay Native States | 456,835 | 43,872 | 500 707 | +32 177 |
| Punjab Native States | 12,153 | 8,663 | 20,816 | +1,241 |
| Central Provinces Feudatory States | 38,441 | 12,138 | 50,57- | +4,796 |
| Total Native States | 1,239,889 | 2,23,387 | 1,463,456 | +28,754 |
| Grand Total | 4,210,777 | 7,64,871 | 4,975,648 | +94,736 |

## NAGPUR NOTES.

Our correspondent writes:—The weather is assuming its usual proportions, and the temperature in the shade beats the record compared even with hottest places in India, such as Jacobabad, Delhi, etc. The high temperature is also accompanied by hot, blasting winds during the day, and the sultry nights make life miserable. The scarcity of water also adds our miseries. The well-to-do are all flying to the hills though the Chief Commissioner is still with us. He intends leaving for Pachmari on the 10th with his family. His presence here is a great desideratum, for hepersonally controls the famine relief works in these provinces. During this week we had as the guest of the Chief Commissioner the Hon. Mr. Raleigh, the Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council, who was here on Sunday night and spent three days at the Government House. Sir Arthur Trevor passed through Nagpur also on Sunday last. The Hon. Mr. Smeaton who is to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Assam during Mr. Cotton's absence on leave was also here in connection with the famine charitable fund, the honorary secretary of which he had been until a few days ago. He came here with the object of arranging and settling a definite programme for the distribution of the money so liberally subscribed by English and Indian donors, for helping people in famine-affected tracts, and for enabling such as are likely to lose everything by famine to make a start in life. Mr. Smeaton had a consultation with the Provincial Committee on Tuesday morning, at the Government House, and it is rumoured that from what he learnt from the members, and from what he personally saw, he was impressed with the necessity of providing for the province a large sum to meet its requirements. It is believed that the province will receive about twelve lakhs as its share of the fund but, should the collection be larger, it may get from 15 to 20 lakhs. This will be a handsome contribution from the Imperial Fund, and we are sure that it will be spent as economically as it possibly can be and go far to help the poor of the province. The Hon. Mr. Raleigh who takes a keen interest in education spent some of his time in visiting the several educational institutions of this city in company with Mr. Fraser, the Chief Commissioner whose sympathies with education and the educated people of the province are well known. Sir Arthur Trevor and Mr. Smeaton left Nagpur on Wednesday, the 4th instant. Mr. Hewett, Home Secretary to the Government of India, who also came here on his way to Simla, left on Monday evening. The Chief Commissioner who leaves Pachmari on the 10th instant, and returns on the 15th to preside at the opening ceremony of the Bhandara Water-Works on the 16th instant. The Bhandara city fathers and the members of the Local Board joining hands with the citizens intend making a gala day.

The following are the plague figures between the 31st March and 6th April, both dates inclusive:—

| | Attacks | Deaths | Suspicious. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31st March | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1st April | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| 2nd " | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| 3rd " | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| 4th " | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 5th " | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| 6th " | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total..... | 14 | 11 | 8 |

It is noticed from the mortality returns of the Health Officer, that the total number of deaths registered in Nagpur during the week ending, 31st March, 1900, was 132 against 103 and 137 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of the last years by six. There was one death from small-pox during the week against nil in the previous week.

The mortality from plague, fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 20, 34 and 14 respectively, against 24, 47 and 16 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 58·8 per mille per annum, against 39·2, the mean of the last three years. The total number of births registered was 78. The ratio of births was 34·8 per mille per annum.

If rumour is to be trusted, remarks a service paper, the fiat will shortly go forth to withdraw all the naval brigade from South Africa. Such a course can surprise no one, since the emergency which called for their services is now admittedly past. The brigade under Captain Lambton which was locked up in Ladysmith, has already been withdrawn, with the exception of those men who were too unwell to travel. That under Captain Jones will probably follow very quickly, since its guns can no longer have the value in the altered circumstances which they have hitherto possessed. In the western sphere of operations, similar conditions will presently rule as it is hardly likely that Lord Roberts will want to drag the naval guns about with him in his hurried marches. But, although we may feel that the time has come for withdrawing the seamen and marines, we should be very sorry to see a hard and fast line laid down against the employment of Naval brigades for service on shore, such as Sir John Colomb appeared to suggest the other day. The commander-in-chief on each station, or the senior Naval officer present must in each instance be guided by his instructions and by circumstances. There was not the least reason to suppose that demands would be made upon the services of the ships on the Cape station other than they could have fulfilled with reduced crews.

## THE NATIVE PRESS.

### THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

Referring to the Queen's visit to Ireland, the "Indian Spectator" says: After nearly three decades, the aged Queen revisits Ireland. The visit, it has been stated on behalf of Her Majesty and accepted on behalf of the Nationalist representatives of the Irish people, has no political significance. Whatever may be their grievances against England the Irish are as fervent in their reverence and devotion to Her Majesty's person as any other race inhabiting the Empire. Daniel O'Connell once declared that thousands of Irish words would leap from their scabbards to avenge any affront to the Queen. That was more than sixty years ago, when Her Majesty was young, and the great Liberator was in the height of his power and popularity. The long intervening years have but emphasised and invigorated the feeling of passionate devotion given expression to by the distinguished champion of the Irish people. Her Majesty's present visit is calculated, as we have no doubt it is intended, to soothe and pacify Irish susceptibilities. The touch of Her Majesty's queenly arm will still strife and promote fellow-feeling, as it has ever done. For ourselves, we envy Ireland for her royal favour. If her great age had permitted Her Majesty to honour our shores with her presence, how beneficent would have been its effect on the loyalty of the Indian Empire!

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes: We rejoice to see the enthusiastic and royal welcome that is being given to Her Majesty the Queen by the Irish people. Whatever may be the grievances of the different subjects under her rule, and whatever legitimate and constitutional means they might be adopting to get them redressed, there is not the least doubt that the heart of the whole Empire throbs with devotion, loyalty and respect for the venerable sovereign; and the subjects of Queen Victoria are proud of her. The Queen in her turn loves her people and feels for them with a thunderness peculiarly her own.

### THE LATE FINANCE MINISTER.

In endorsing the high tribute of praise paid to Mr. Dawkins by H. E. the Viceroy, the "Rast Goftar" writes: During the twelve months that he has been at the head of the Indian Exchequer, Mr. Dawkins "has inaugurated a new era under which the sovereign has become legal tender in India, the stability in exchange has assumed what we hope may be a stereotyped form." Beside this, are to be credited to his account several useful reforms in the method of stating accounts. "I never myself understood why finance, because it was complex, need also be made obscure. Mr. Dawkins is one of the few financiers whom I have found willing to subscribe to that elementary proposition." It is not every body who plumes himself as a financier who could make long budget statements interesting and easy reading to the public at large. It is given to a few chosen spirits, the late Mr. Gladstone for instance, to impart life and vitality to the dry bones of official figures. Mr. Dawkins has succeeded in a great measure in achieving this distinction. Considering all this, we are justified in regretting with Lord Curzon, the Government and other exponents of public opinion in this country, that he has chosen to leave us soon.

### THE ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Belgian youth who made an attempt on the life of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is consigned by the "Indian Spectator" to the list of mad ruffians in these terms: The Belgian tinsmith of sixteen summers, who sought to avenge the slaughter of thousands of human beings in the war in South Africa by firing at the Prince of Wales, must be added to the list of mad ruffians who, in different ages and in several countries, have attempted the impossible task of changing the course of history by assassination. His Royal Highness is, perhaps, the most popular personage in Europe, and indignation at the dastardly outrage will be universally felt. In India, especially, where we have not yet forgotten the amiable ways of the Heir-Apparent to the British throne, his providential escape, as also that of the Princess, will be regarded with feelings of satisfaction.

The "Rast Goftar" states: Not since the assassination of the Empress of Austria nearly two years ago, has such a dastardly crime been attempted as that which was intended to throw the whole world into mourning, but which has fortunately failed of its desired effect. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is such a general favourite both in the land over which he is destined some day to rule and on the Continent, that it seems incredible that any one should be of his own accord willing to hurt a hair of his head. The presence of his ever-youthful and lovely consort to whom even the Heir-Apparent must yield the first place in public estimation and popularity, ought to have rendered him specially immune from all dangers of the kind. It would have been so anywhere else than on the Continent.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" remarks: The news of the cowardly and dastardly attempt upon the life of the Prince of Wales by one Sipidio has shocked and grieved the entire population of Her Majesty, and a feeling of universal indignation against the contemptible class to which Sipidio professes to belong, has passed through the length and breadth of this vast peninsula.

### THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE CORPORATION.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" thus speaks of the Hon. Mr. Burke, the new president of the Corporation: By the election of the Hon'ble Mr. O. T. Burke as their President for the current year, the city fathers have rightly shown their appreciation of a gentleman who had been in the Corporation for many years, had taken great interest in the work of the Municipality, and had always shown a desire and anxiety to make himself useful whenever an opportunity presented itself. The manner in which Mr. Burke has been discharging his duties as the Chairman of the Port Trust has commanded general approbation; and we have no doubt that he will fill with dignity and credit the high position which he is called upon to fill by the unanimous voice of the Corporation.

### PLAIN LANGUAGE.

The "Rast Goftar" is charmed with Viceroy's plainness of language and remarks: The speech from the Viceroy which brough to an end the last sessions of the Imperial Legislative Council, covered many and important questions relating to Indian administration. A number of the most pressing problems of the day were discussed in detail, and with frankness and mastery of facts which constitute, among the rest, Lord Curzon's many titles, to public admiration. It would be rash to say that it will escape criticism altogether, but nevertheless the most captious critic of Lord Curzon will feel grateful to his Lordship for the plain language that he employed in his treatment of those several questions of far reaching public importance. Whether we like it or not we have before us, in black and white, the Viceroy's opinion about them, and it cannot be gainsaid that here, as in other matters, Lord Curzon has done a distinct service to the people.

### A PUZZLE IN CURRENCY.

The "Indian Spectator" offers the following puzzle in currency for solution to the Government: If a remitter pays Rs. 15 into an India Post Office, his correspondent in Calcutta, Bombay or Madras is paid a sovereign. But if he pays a sovereign into the Post office of issue, his correspondent, it appears, can not be sure of getting a sovereign in any of these towns. What he will get is dependant on the rate of exchange on the day of payment. A subscriber in Trinided recently sent a money order £ 1. The Post office, however, would pay only Rs. 14-13-0. We are said to have a gold standard. Then why is not a sovereign equal to a sovereign? Why is it reduced to rupees, and why when everybody else in India is bound by law to accept a sovereign as being equal to Rs. 15, should the Post office alone be allowed to defy the law? The matter seems to stand thus: Rs. 15 is equal to £ 1; but £ 1 is not equal to Rs. 15. What right have the Government to deprive us of annas 3 in a simple transaction of this kind?—for we cannot doubt that Trinidad will have to give credit to the Government of India for a full sovereign.

### NEW CHAIRMAN OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

The "Gujerati" speaks in the following terms of new Chairman of the Standing Committee: Mr. Muljí B. Barbhaya has been appointed Chairman of the Standing Committee for the current official year. As pointed out by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna in moving his nomination, Mr Muljí had been a member of the Corporation for a number of years and had always shown keen interest in the affairs of the city both as a Corporator and has a member of the Standing Committee. He had, he added, done excellent work in his dual capacity, and especially his knowledge of law had been found exceedingly useful. He further expressed his conviction which was shared in by the other members of the Standing Committee that Mr Muljí's legal knowledge as well as his strong common sense would enable him to guide the deliberations of the Committee to the satisfaction of that body.

### THE CORPORATION AND THE RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" publishes counsel's opinions obtained by a member of the Municipal Corporation at his own expense, which are to the effect that it was ultra vires of the Corporation to make any grant to the Research Institutes, if located outside Bombay. Our contemporary observes: In spite of our great sympathy for Mr. Tata's munificent gift about the proposed Research Institute, we cannot but admire the action of those members of the Corporation who have saved that body from humiliation and prevented it from doing an act which was ultra vires on the part of the Corporation. We think Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee has at considerable trouble and expense to himself saved his brother Corporators from the humiliation of passing an illegal and unjust resolution, the result of which would have been a tedious litigation in a Court of Law, for it must be remembered that certain ratepayers were prepared to contest the validity of this vote in a Court of Justice.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

## MR. DOOLEY ON WAR EXPERTS.

Mr. Dooley has been satirising war experts in the columns of the "Westminster Gazette":—

"A war expert," said Mr. Dooley, "is a man ye niver heard iv before. If ye can think iv annywan whose face is familyar to ye an' ye don't raymimber his name, an' he's got a job on a paaper ye didn't know was published, he's a war expert." Tis a har-rd office to fill. Whin a war begins th' timptation is strong f'r ivry man to grab hold iv a gun an' go to th' fr-ront. But th' war expert has to subjoo his cravin' f'r blood. He says to himself, 'Lave others seek th' luxuries iv life in camp,' he says. 'For thim th' boat races acrost th' Tugela, th' romp over th' kopje, an th' game iv laager. laager, who's got th' laager?' he says. 'I will stand be me counthry,' he says, 'close,' he says. 'If it falls,' he says, 'it will fall on me,' he says. An' he buys himsilf a map made be a fortune-teller in a dhream, a box iv pencils an' a field glass, an' goes an' looks f'r a job as a war expert. Says th' editor iv th' paaper: 'I don't know ye. Ye must be a wan expert,' he says. I am,' says th' la-ad. 'Was ye iver in a war?' says th' editor. "I've been in nawthin' else, says, th' la-ad 'Durin' th' Spanish-American war I held a good job as a dhramatic critic in Dedham Matsachoosets,' he says. Whin th' bullets flew thickest in th' Soodan I was spoorting editor iv th' "Christyan Advocate," he says. 'I passed through th' Francoproo-han war, an held me place, an' whin th' Turks an' Rocsbuns was at each other's throats I used to lay out th' campaign ivry day on a check-r board, he says. 'War' he says, has no turrors f'r me,' he says. 'Ye're th' man f'r th' money,' says th' editor. An' he gets th' job.

"Thin th' war breaks out in earnest. No mather how manny is kilt anything that happens befure th' war expert gets to wurruk is on'y what we might call a preliminary skirmish. He set down an' bites th' end of his pencil an' looks acrost th' sthreet an' watches a man paintin' a sign. Whin th' man gets through he goes to th' window an waits to see whether th' politsman that wint into the saloon is afther a dhrink or sayvin' a warrant. If he comes r-right out 'tis a warrant. Thin he sets back in a chair an' figures out that th' qitchers on th' wall paaper ar-re all alike ivry' third row. Whin his mind is thurly tuned up be these intricate problems he dashes to his desk an' writes what you an' I read th' nex' day in th' paapers.

"Clarence Pontoon, the military expert iv th' "London Mornin' Dhram, reviewin'Gin'ral Buller's position on th' Tougela, says: 'It is manifest fr'm th' dispatches tellin' that Gin'ral Buller has crost th' Tugela River that Gin'ral Buller has crost th' Tugela River. This we r-read in spite iv th' cinsor. The question is, which side he has crost to. On Friday he was on th' north side in th' mornin' an' on th' south side at night an' in th' river at noon. We heerd nawthin' Sathurdah mornin'. Th' presumption is that they was nawthin' to hear. Therefore it is aisy to imagine Gin'ral Buller findin' his position on th' north side ontenable an' his position on th' south side onbearable, is thransportin' his troops up th' river on rafts an' is now engagin' the inimy between Spitzozons an' Rottentoutein two immisely sthrong points. All this dimonsthrates th' footility an foolishness iv attimptin to carry a frontal position againts' large, well-fed Dutch men with mud in th' fr-ront iv thim. I cal'clate that it wud require thirty millyon thurly dauntless Britions to ixicute such a manoover, tinBoers ar-rmed with pop bottles bein' now considered th' ekel iv a brigade. What I wud do if I was Buller, an' I thank Hivin I'm not, wud be move me, ar-rmy in half-an-hour over the high but aisily accessible mountains to th' right iv Crownjoy' forces, an takin' off me shoes so he cudden't hear thim squeak, creep up behind th' Dutch' an' lam their heads off. After this troke 'twud be aisy f'r to ge' th' forces iv' French, Gatacre, Methoon, an' Winston Churchill together some afthernoon, invite th' inimy to a band concert, surround an' massacree thim. This adroit move cud be ixicuted if Roberts wud only make use iv th' ixicillint bus sarvice between Hokesmith an' Mikesmith. It is exthraordinary that th' gin'ral on th' groun' has not seen th' possibilities so apparent at a distance."

"Well, sir, 'tis a gr reat thing f'r a counthry to have the likes five thim ar round to direct manoo-xsrs that'd be gatherin' dust on th' sheif if th'gin'rals had their say an' to prove to th' wurruld that th' English ar-re not frivolous, excitable people like us an' th' Frinch, but can take a batin' without losin' their heads."

"Sure," said Mr. Hennessy, "'tis not thim that does th' fightin'. Th' la-ads with th' guns has that job."

"Well," said Mr. Dooley, "theyse' two kinds iv fightin'. Th' experts wants th' ar-rmy to get into Pretoria dead are alive, an' th' sojers wants to get in alive. I'm no military expert, Hinnisy. I'm too well known. But I have me own opinyon on th' war. All this talk about th' rapid fire gun an' modhern mathods iv

## FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

How much of the shamrock sold as shamrock is really shamrock? Red clover, white clover, and the pretty little woodsorrel are all used as shamrock.

Hairdressers in New York, driven to revolt by the too great deference to foreign styles exhibited by their patrons, have at last formed an association to invent "American" styles and arrange an exhibition where these may be exploited.

Gossips say that Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands uses an entire champagne bottle of eau de Cologne every morning, and so intent is she on getting enough of her favourite toilette vinegar that she has the bottle opened in her very presence, sniffs it, assures herself of its high quality by a test over a lamp, and then pours the contents into the bath with her own hand.

The following anecdote of the Queen is vouched for on the authority of an ex-Minister of the Crown. A young Irish lady was on a visit to Windsor Castle. The Queen asked her to sing something. She went to the piano, and sang "The Wearieg of the Green." When she had finished the song she found the Queen much affected and weeping. This incident is of comparatively recent occurrence.

Another female preacher who is making a sensation is Isabella Horton, a girl of sixteen, who has already been preaching in the Southern States for three years. She is a remarkable personality, and gives, so it is said, learned expositions of the profoundest texts. She officiates in the Brooblyn Baptist churches dressed in a black academic gown, large white cravat, a skating-rink hat, and plaited hair.

Women to whom it is imperative to preserve a youthful figure as long as possible make no secret of the means they have adopted. It is a well-known fact that some actresses spend much time in fencing, an exercise which renders the body particularly supple, and produces grace of movement. When women are more alive to the connection between exercise and a beautiful figure, there will be fewer examples of microscopic waists, abnormally large hips and shoulders, and unnatural, wooden, jerky movement in the owners thereof.

New York is suffering from a servant girl famine. Hired help of an efficient kind is now so hard to procure that the old joke of the comic newspapers about the mistress in want of a servant being put through a cross-examination by a cook or chambermaid, is now no longer a joke in New York, but a literal reality. At the New York State Employment Bureau (says a "Morning Leader" correspondent) over 500 applications, all made during the last month, are still unfilled. Other agencies have the same to report.

A Bill has been introduced into the Colorado Legislature permitting only healthy, well-developed, and moral people to marry. Among its provisions are that a man must be at least twenty-five and the woman twenty-two; both must be free from consumption, epilepcy, asthma, or any blood disease, insanity, organic or hereditary, and drunkenness; they must not be more closely related than fourth cousins and no certificate shall be granted for marriage to any who "shall have a notorious reputation for moral depravity, or who shall at the time of application for a marriage licence be on trial, under bonds, or in prison to answer for a felony.

An interesting tale is told of the origin of the famous guipure lace. A certain Venetian sailor lad returned from a voyage in Eastern waters, and brought to his betrothed, a worker in needlepoint, a bunch of the delicate and beautiful coraline, which he told her was lace made by mermaids living in the coral caves of the Indian seas. "Pretty as it is," said the girl, "I will make something far prettier with my needle, and my bridal veil shall be of mermaid's lace." The sailor lad went off for another long voyage, and during the months of his absence the girl worked day after day with her needle, forming white dots and tiny stars, and uniting them with delicate "brides," till at last an exquisite scarf of guipore was produced which was so beautiful that, when she wore it as a bridal veil, all Venice spoke of it in glowing terms of admiration, and many noble and royal ladies became patronesses of the young lace-maker.

The fact that crepe-de-chine was the favourite material for Court dresses makes it certain that it will be just as much in favour for summer frocks. There could be none better. Its exquisite softness and lightness adapt it peculiarly to summer wear, and its draping qualities have long been acknowledged to be super-excellent. The latest development of it is known as satin crepe-de-chine, and has a gloss and superlative finish until lately unknown. Though we shall never excel the weavers of old brocades, we have advanced appreciably in the manufacture of cloth, serge, tweeds, silk serges, and crepes, this last affording employment to many workers in Essex.

Gold and silver tissue are costly materials, especially when enriched with embroideries in gold, pearl, and jewels. The belt of an evening bodice, shaped close and high above the waist, is made in one or other of these, while the upper portion is all lace and chiffon. An entire dress of such elaborate material would be overwhelmingly suggestive of wealth. Lace is almost the only costly material that good taste permits to be worn in quantities. Whole gowns of it are admirable, particularly when the lace is real. Imitations are now worn by Queens and Princesses, so that smaller folk may very safely patronise them so far as fashion is concerned. At a West-end theatre the other evening one of our smartest Duchesses wore a dress of imitation Irish point made up over black satin, and trimmed with black chiffon and diamond buttons. It was a half-mourning dress.

Some sensation was caused in Oxford-street on one of the Drawing Room days in this week by a lady clad in khaki cloth slashed with red and trimmed with round red buttons all over the chest and down the sides and front. Nothing more realistically suggestive of the horrors of war could well be imagined in a walking-costume. From the determined air of the wearer, some of the spectators suspected her of having a mission, and being self-elected on a crusade against khaki-coloured materials for women's wear. If so, she chose an excellent method, to judge from the horrified countenances turned upon her.

The visit of her Majesty to the Sister Isle will make almost everything Irish very fashionable, Limerick lace, so long neglected, will be in demand for trimming poplin gowns, and Irish frieze will be made up into tailor costumes more frequently than ever. This frieze is practically ever-wearing. Poor relations bless it because their rich cousins tire of frocks made of it, and pass them on long before worn out. It is made in beautiful colours, now including khaki. There is a cold, pure grey that makes up admirably in conjunction with shamrock green velvet, the latter material facing the revers and contributing a line of emerald to the cuffs. There is one branch of Irish manufacture that may possibly not share the success of the rest, the "bog oak" jewellery which some novelist unkindly stigmatises as "timber ornaments."

A long cape can either be made of good faced cloth of any shade, or of rougher or more durable homespun or tweed. The same shape can be arranged for matrons of any age if made of rich black velvet, corded silk, or handsome brocade. So much, you see, depends upon the material employed for making such a garment. The most elegant capemantle of the kind can be arranged if we add a frill or ruche of net or lace to the edge of a rich satin or brocade, and a general trimming, of well cut jet, will add not a little to the handsome appearance of the matron's mantle suggested. For an ordinary walking or driving cape, a fine, pale coloured box-cloth would be the very best material to employ, and here the expense is but a small one, for no trimming is necessary, merely five or seven rows of machine-stitching arranged all the way round the edge of the cape and also round the high collar. As to linings, here a great deal can be left to individual fancy, because it is not absolutely necessary to add any lying at all. But certain it is that such an addition makes for smartness, especially if the lining employed is white one, and my readers may be interested to know that white lining to capes, mantles, and coats of every description is quite the latest mode.

The short bolero coat has proved very popular, because over every other fashion of the moment these little coats are making quite a name for themselves. Indeed, they add a certain smartness to every toilette, and frequently a worn and shabby bodice can be smartened and brought most successfully up to date by the addition of such a bolero—made of velvet, satin, cloth, brocade, or lace. Again, it may appeal to those who are anxious to renovate such garments as they already have. It is quite possible to cut down or rather to cut up, and shorten, some coat or bodice which, perhaps, we have worn for a season and which may be hardly shabby at all, but yet considerably out of date. All that is necessary is merely to cut the basque and the lower part of the bodice right away, to finish the hole neatly, and and adopt it at once for present-day wear.


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The Best Food for Infants and Invalids in all Climates.
ALWAYS READY. NO COOKING REQUIRED.

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PURE MILK, COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.
FULL NOURISHMENT.
PARTLY PREDIGESTED.
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LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
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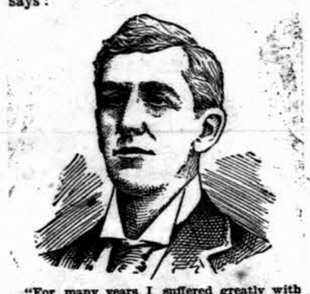

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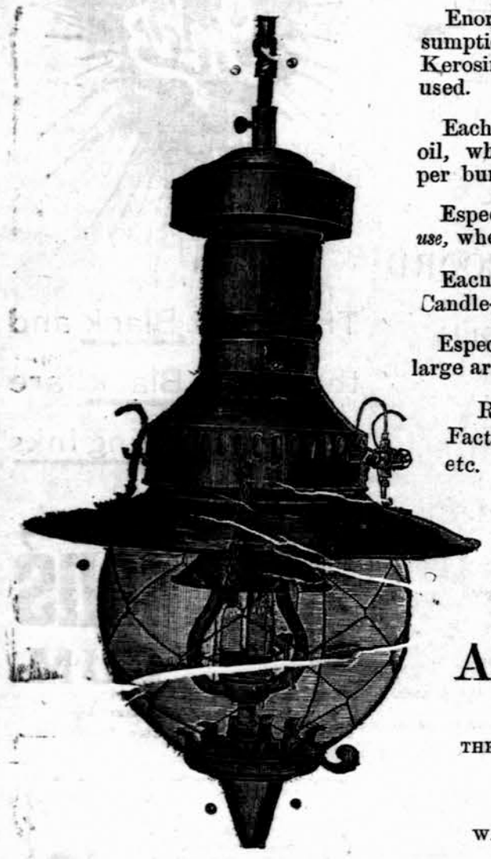

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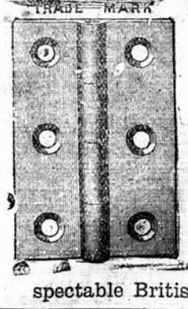

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